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THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

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COUNTRY LIFE NUMBER

September, 1913

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With them the two are synonymous. They know the requirements of the one are most thoroughly and safely met by the properties of the other.

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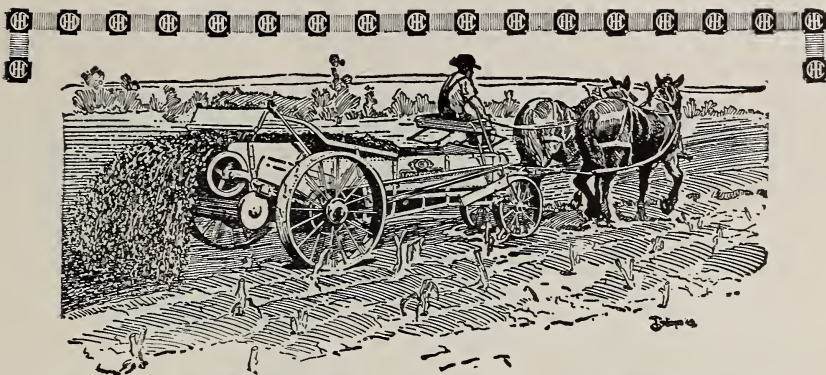
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Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and — the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

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I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and high machines, frames of braced and trussed steel. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differentials. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. This, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

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Chicago

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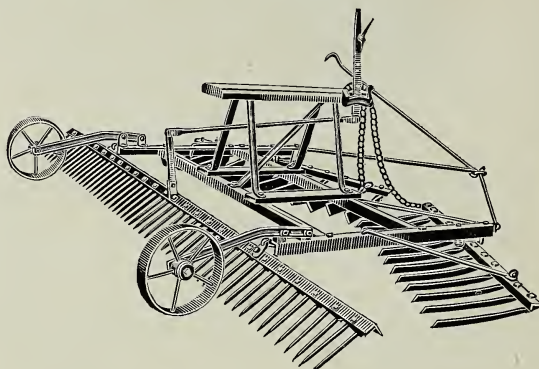


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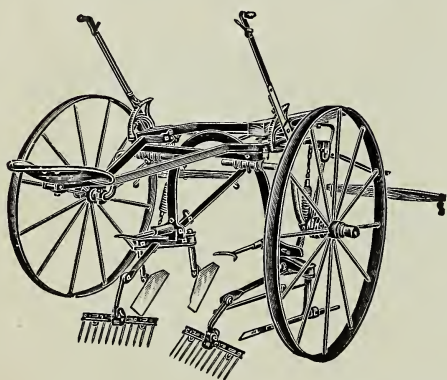
is one big step in the
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It thoroughly prepares a level seed bed at a minimum cost of labor, leaving an ideal mulch with all weeds eradicated.



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is not only thorough in its method of cultivating, but is a weed exterminator and leaves the much desired mulch two to three inches deep, thus furnishing double protection by not destroying the corn roots and supplying a covering of fine dirt to retain the moisture. Good for all cultivations in all fields at all times by all corn raisers. All users of TOWER tools become enthusiasts. Look for the name "TOWER" when you buy.

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There is only one manure spreader which can spread an 8-foot strip from a 3-foot wagon body because the

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The Fearless lays the manure as thick on the edges as in the center of the strip.

The Fearless shortens the time of spreading and gets the best possible results from any manure. It spreads along fence rows, up against trees, and in out of way places other spreaders cannot reach.

Now is the time for you to study this machine and see how different it is from all other spreaders in results it secures.

Send for Special Spreader Catalog and go into the details of construction and principles involved.

Ask for our General Catalog which contains the big line of Walter A. Wood Farm Implements—the wonderfully efficient Admiral Mower, harrows, cultivators, drills, harvesters, engines, etc. You ought to study the Wood Line.

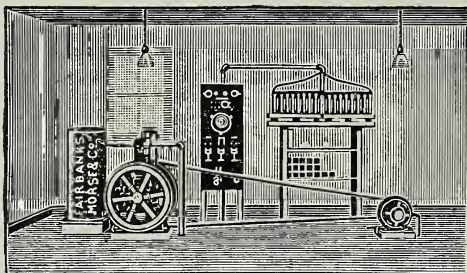
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Be Up-to-Date. Don't be satisfied with old-fashioned oil lamps. Have a modern lighting system.

Buy a Fairbanks-Morse Electric Light Plant For Your Home.



It not only lights your house, barn and yard at the turn of a button but with these plants it is easily possible to

Do the Washing, Run the Cream Separator,
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and an Electric Fan on Hot Summer Days.

With a Fairbanks-Morse Plant you can take the current direct from the dynamo or from the storage battery. The engine can be used for driving other machinery or water systems.

Operating Expense is Very Reasonable

Engine runs as well on low priced kerosene as on gasoline. Outfit is complete and includes everything you need for lighting except the wiring.

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Fairbanks Scales, Oil and Gasoline Engines, Oil Traction Engines, Pumps, Water Systems, Electric Light Plants
Electric Motors, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saw Frames, Marine Engines, Spray Outfits.

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I want the privilege of sending a 60-day supply of Sal-Vet (my famous worm-destroyer and conditioner) to every man who owns sheep, hogs, cattle, horses or mules. I want you to see for yourself how it rids all farm stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—how it will stop your losses from worms and solve your stock-raising problems—how it will make your stock thrive better—keep healthy and free from disease. In making this offer I don't ask one penny from you, now or at any other time, unless Sal-Vet does all I claim.

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Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of stock you have. I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last 60 days. You simply pay the freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not prove satisfactory I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. Fill out and mail coupon today.

Prices: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No shipment made for less than 40 lbs. on 60-day trial offer. Shipment made for less than 40 lbs. on 30-day trial offer. All shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages.

SAL-VET



Auburn, Nebraska.

I have just shipped a carload of hogs that went within a nickel of topping the market. These hogs were on Sal-Vet. Most of my neighbors lost their entire crop to cholera disease. O'kawa, Ill.

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A short time after beginning to use Sal-Vet on a lot of hogs in poor condition it completely cleaned the worms from these animals and at once they commenced to eat better, and to thrive accordingly. There were cases of cholera close by and we consider that Sal-Vet was our salvation.

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W. J. BUTLER.

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THE S. R. FEIL CO. Dept. Ag's
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State _____
No. Sheep _____
Cattle _____
Hogs _____
Mules _____
P.O. _____
Address _____
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State _____
No. _____
Date _____
To: S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
I enclose 60 days' supply of Sal-Vet for my stock. I will pay for freight when it arrives. If it does not prove satisfactory I will cancel the charge. You won't owe me a cent. Fill out and mail coupon today.

More Money For Cream

We need more cream to take
care of the increasing demand
for our

"DAISY BRAND" BUTTER.

Better start today and ship us
what you can spare.

"Checks Mailed for Each Shipment"

We pay one cent above Elgin Market for
Butterfat



The Ohio Dairy Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

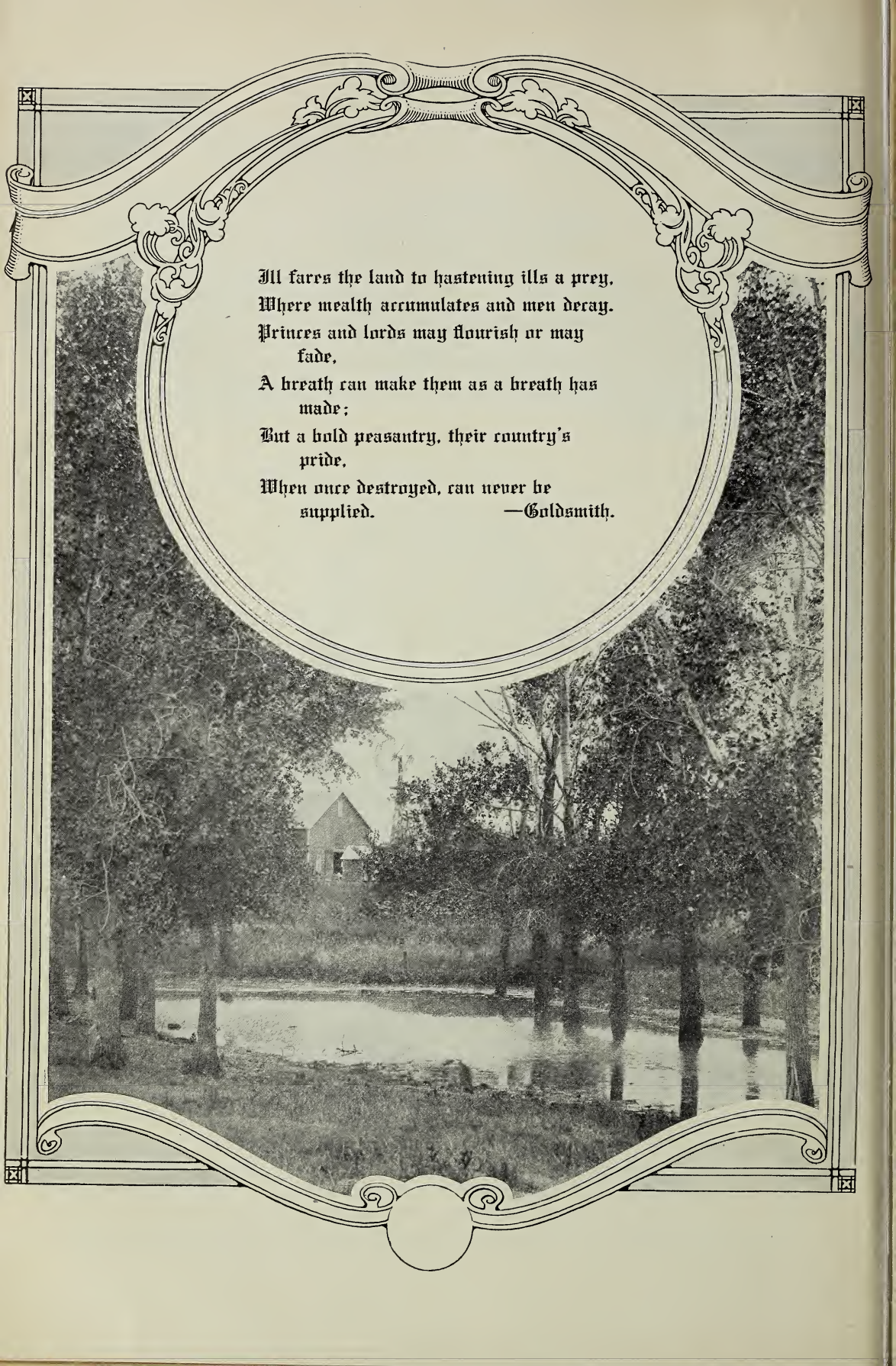
To that great body of our population that has produced the leaders throughout the history of our country; to the people who toil silently and steadily; to those who are the source of the prosperity of our country; that class which is its backbone morally, religiously and educationally; to the great Rural Population --- the Farmer Class --- is this volume of *The Agricultural Student* respectfully dedicated.





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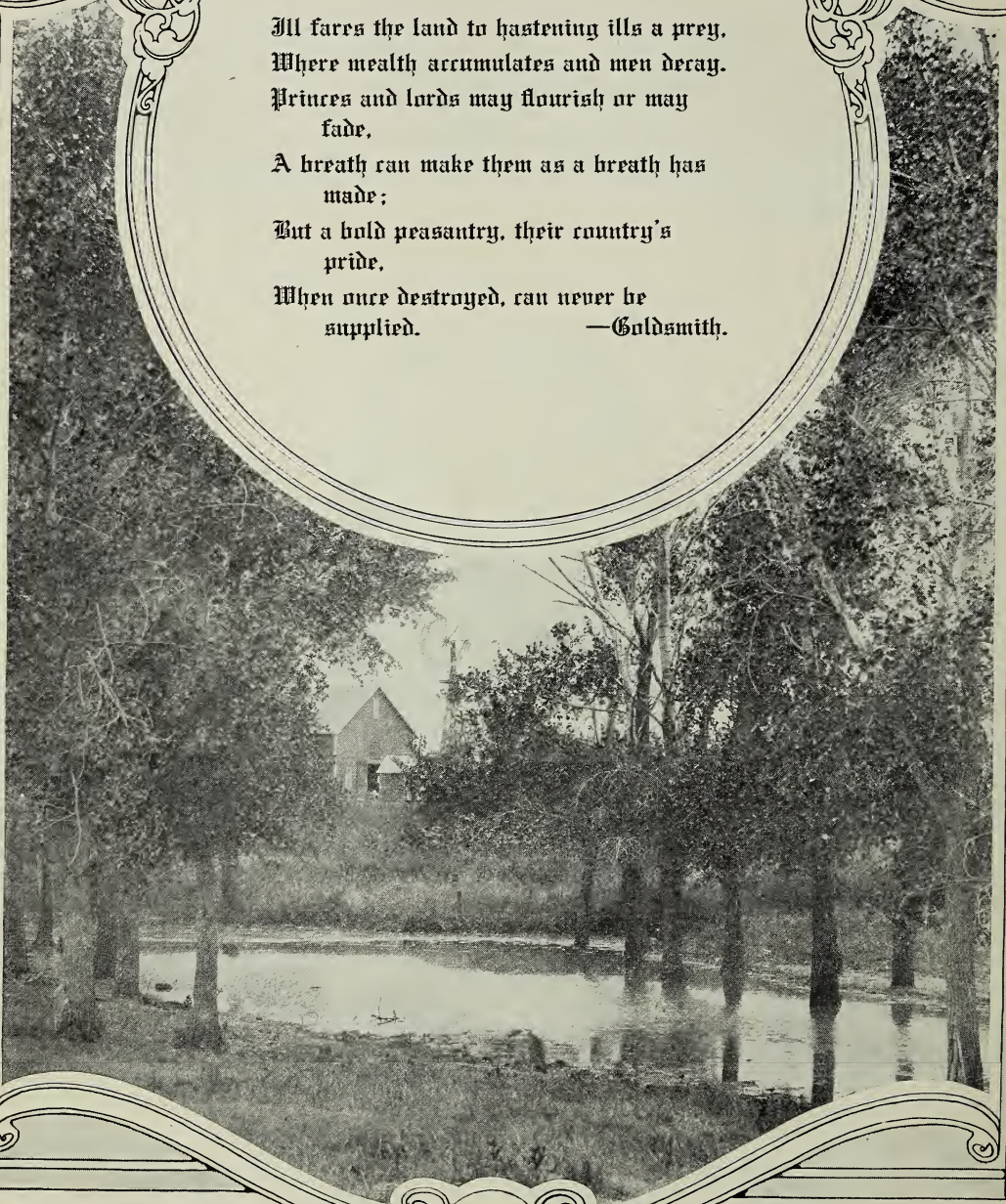


All fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may
fade,

A breath can make them as a breath has
made;

But a bold peasantry, their country's
pride,

When once destroyed, can never be
supplied. —Goldsmith.



THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Vol. XX.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, SEPTEMBER, 1913

No. 1

Neighborhood Clubs

DEAN HOMER C. PRICE

EVERY rural community should have its neighborhood club. These organizations should not be simply business associations for buying and selling farm products but primarily social and educational organizations. Meetings should be held during the summer season at the homes of members and the farms, livestock and crops inspected. The club should discuss not only ways and means of improving farming, but especially methods of improving the community—how they can secure better roads, better mail service, better telephone service, how they may improve their school or their church or anything else that will make the community a better place in which to live.

Such an organization will develop a community spirit and a community pride. More paint will be used on houses and farm buildings, roadsides will be cleaner, home grounds will be improved, lawns will be neater kept, more flowers and more shade trees will be planted, more farms will be named, better livestock will be kept and better crops will be raised.

In the winter time neighborhood clubs may meet in the school house or church and arrange meetings for the entertainment and instruction of the community. Farmers' lecture courses can be held, arrangements made for farmers' institutes and agricultural extension schools or any other gatherings that would promote the welfare of the community.

Such an organization can arrange for

the holding of demonstration work in the community by the different agricultural agencies of the state—such as orchard spraying and pruning, home mixing of fertilizers, stock judging, corn judging and any demonstration or meeting that will benefit the community.

A neighborhood club quickly gives a community a distinction and a reputation for being progressive and up-to-date. Organization gives strength; and we have passed the individualistic stage in agriculture, the next great development will be the organization of our forces. No farmer lives to himself. Men must see beyond their line fences and have an interest wider than their own families and their own livestock.

The community is the natural unit of cooperation and the neighborhood club rightly developed will lead to the organization of business cooperative associations which will revolutionize our present business methods in agriculture.

The organization of neighborhood clubs for the improvement and development of country life must come from within and not from without; no outside agency can force it upon a community, farmers must organize because they see the place such a club could fill and feel the need of it. If every neighborhood in Ohio had its farmers' club interested and active in developing the community in which it was located the rural problems that now confront us would very largely disappear.

The Country Church

WARREN H. WILSON

THE country church is peculiarly affected, as city churches are not, by economic changes. A careful examination shows that there is no such doctrinal or moral decline in the country as will account for the general decline of the country church. Neither is the trouble in the country a social paralysis alone. Social institutions are peculiarly affected by economic disturbances, and the one outstanding fact in the country is the economic crisis through which we are passing.

In religious history, both the history of the Hebrews and in American religious history, every great economic change has been attended with a religious revolution. We have had in American history one such great revolution. It came at the close of the pioneering days. It expressed itself in widespread revivals which followed an almost universal religious apathy at the beginning of the last century. These revivals lasted until the days of Moody and continue in sporadic instances, being latent in some populations at the present time.

Among the ancient Hebrews when they gave up their slave life in Egypt they went through a profound religious experience as a nation, and when they gave up the nomadic type of life that followed they went through another. Each of these changes re-shaped their forms of worship from household worship to that of a tent of skins, from this to a tabernacle with High Places in various parts of Palestine and then later, when the people had settled Palestine, there were centuries in which the worship of the Hebrews was at the Temple in Jerusalem, a stone and permanent structure, the High Places being

destroyed. Later, when the Jews were dispersed, their worship centered, as it does today, in synagogues. Each of the alterations in the type and manner of worship corresponds to a profound economic change.

American country people are affected today by discontent, of which there are two causes. The first is that farming is not successful. It does not satisfy the young and ambitious. It is not a profession of which most men are proud, for in it most men fail to produce what the soil ought to produce. This unproductiveness of American farming is the reason for the huge organization which the United States Government maintains in the Department of Agriculture. Under James Wilson, the late Secretary, this Department confessedly worked for the increase of the product of the farm, and it failed. The census of 1910 records that the product of the average acre has not increased in the past ten years. The farm is not keeping pace with the increase of the population of the country, with products to feed and clothe that population, and the farmer feels it. He recognizes that his profession does not grasp its problems and solve them. It is a prostrate occupation. The farmer has nothing to say as a whole about the price of the product he sells. He has no control over his own industry such as makes a railroad man, workingman, merchant, bankers, school teachers and the workers in other professions to hold up their heads and boast of their work.

The very source of discontent that causes people to move from the country is the fact that farming is unprofitable for most and unreliable for all.

The profit in farming is not paid to industry or judgment or thrift, but it goes to those who know best how to speculate. It comes in the form of increased price of land, which is not earned by industry or given as a reward of thrift. Successful farmers too often are misers who get the capital for their business through their inability to spend money. This is poor equipment for leadership and too many leading farmers are stingy.

The country church is affected by

borrowed. So that in Ohio and Indiana and Illinois there are whole counties in which productive improvements are many and social improvements are lacking. Debtors make poor church members and with a higher selling price of land the debtor and tenant increases in the country.

In Western Ohio, where the land price has doubled, the proportion of tenants is growing very fast. The American farm tenant is on a one year lease and he makes, good man as he is,



"JOY RISES IN US LIKE A SUMMER'S MORN."

the discontent under which most farmers live because of low income and inefficient methods. It does not help the case that land is increasing in value. The only use of increased land value is a larger credit for borrowing money. Its only benefit is increased ability to go into debt. Such an ability is a help to no occupation and so far as the church and the school in the country go their improvements cannot be paid for out borrowed money. Such loans can be used only for the improvement of the property against which the money is

a poor church member. Indeed, the probability of a tenant uniting with a church is about one-half that in the case of the owner. We found in some counties in Western Ohio that 42 per cent of the owners are church members, but only 21 per cent of the tenants are church members.

The remedy for this condition, which depresses the country church, causing three-fourths of the country churches in Ohio to be retarded and decreasing in membership, is to be found in a change of the conditions which im-

poverish and discourage the farmer. I believe the ministers in the country are faithful enough; no less so than the town ministers. Without their diligence the country church would not even have been maintained. If the farmer prospers in a thorough, scientific satisfying way, if farm labor and farm ownership are rewarded with good interest on the money and fair wages which the farmer can pay to himself for his work, the preachers will then improve the churches and their faithfulness will bring again a better country church. But the root of the difficulty is in the impoverishment of the farmer and his discouragement. Until we can stop the rural exodus and make farmers contented to live in the country, proud of their occupations, sure of the reward for labor and confident of a fair fortune as the result of thrift, judgment and industry, we cannot expect a congregation in the country of whatever denomination to hold together. So that the first thing needed in the country, as a remedy of religious conditions, is some organization of farmers for better living, such as the cooperative method. I look to the report of the delegation returning this fall from investigation of European methods of cooperation to give us the first factor in the remedy of country conditions.

Until the farmer's income is improved the minister's income cannot be improved. God Almighty will not give us a good church in a bad economy. The church cannot be more prosperous than the household. Economic cooperation in the country for credit, for manufacture of farming products and for buying and selling will put more profit into the household and more prosperity into the church.

The consolidation of the country schools will come through the Central

States as fast as the farmers feel that they possess an income to be expended upon social improvements, as fast also as the school-master class educate the farmers in this method. We cannot hope for the expenditures on behalf of better schools, however, from a people who have only a high selling value of land. We must expect consolidated schools among a people who have a better income. The method of building the church will follow. We should locate the church beside the consolidated school, so as to build the congregation out of the school-going habits of the people. The church which is nearest the consolidated school possesses the future.

The great necessity in the country, which will come with co-operative business and consolidated school, is the resident pastor. He is the key to the country problem. As soon as farmers can afford a pastor, he should be placed in the country. It matters not of what denomination. If the minister lives with his people, the church he serves has the largest opportunity to grow.

These are the main remedies for the country situation. There are secondary circumstances of great importance. The country church must provide social life. It must be a center of recreation and provide standards, even supervision, of the play of the community. The country church must organize the farmers. It must assemble the women in clubs and associations. It must provide classes, guilds and companies such as the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls for the young. However, these things will follow, if the provisions I have mentioned are made. Until these are made we have no sure foundation for social life in the country.

I need not say, I am sure, who have

been myself a pastor for sixteen years, that I believe in evangelism and in the work of the church. It is for the church I am pleading. I believe, too, in denominations, though heartily assenting to the teaching of church union and church federation. I am convinced that the country must be possessed by the denominations which now exist or by new ones that will arise.

So far as possible these must be federated and in a degree united. How far we cannot now know. But the people in the country love the names of the great churches far more than they care for principles of federation or of union. If we have a pastor resident in the open country with the people, he will

himself be the center and the federal united head of the religious life of that community. Such pastors will not be too many in the open country. The placing of the pastor to minister to his people day and night for every day in the week is, I believe, the clue to the country problem. The trouble in the country at the present time in the states west of Pennsylvania and south of Maryland is due very largely to the absence of the pastor from most country communities and the inability of the people or their incomes to support ministers resident in the country. As one writer has said, "In Ohio three farmers out of ten are absentees and nine ministers out of ten are absentees."



“MAY THE CHURCH BE THE CENTER OF ALL THAT’S BEST IN THE COMMUNITY”

O sweet September! thy first breezes bring
 The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,
 The cool, fresh air, whence health and vigor spring,
 And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.

Broadening the Course of Study

EUGENE DAVENPORT
University of Illinois

IN the early attempts to give suitable instruction to the agricultural student, the course was made up quite largely of materials already at hand, and the minimum of agriculture was employed. Such a course did not meet the technical needs of the farmer, and was not popular.

In recent years, as agriculture has developed and shown unexpected possibilities for teaching purposes, and as the business of farming has grown more interesting and profitable, the tendency has been greatly to multiply agricultural courses, both in college offerings and in the work elected by the individual student. Without a doubt the present agricultural course in the best universities is somewhat top-heavy from a technical standpoint and can be greatly improved by the addition of a greater range of non-technical subjects.

The farmer is not, like the engineer, a man who sells his services on salary. He works for himself, and can afford to devote a larger portion of his time to training which he will need twenty years ahead than can almost any other type of university student. It is none too soon, therefore, to begin to study carefully into the question of what are the most valuable non-technical subjects for the agricultural student to pursue.

Of course, the sciences, both physical and biological, appeal naturally to all of us, and too much can not be said for their value both as bearing on the business of farming and for their training in the powers of observation and generalization. This much is very well understood, although we have only begun to adapt the various sciences to

the needs of agricultural students. We are yet teaching almost all subjects from the strictly technical standpoint; that is, chemists naturally give most attention to those students who are to become chemists, the botanist, zoologists, physicists, do the same. Teachers in all these subjects have yet much to do to develop the field in the most profitable form for the non-technical student and give the class of instruction which the agricultural student most needs.

In the non-scientific field it has been traditional in the schools to assume that foreign languages has some particular kind of educational value to the student. This is unquestionably true, for certain purposes; but the writer is of the opinion that other so-called humanistic studies are of much more consequence to the farmers as citizens of cultivated communities than is a variety of foreign languages. Among the subjects generally classified as humanistic, economics, for this purpose, would rank as almost technical, just as chemistry and physics do; but history, logic and philosophy, are strictly non-technical, yet they are all subjects which, in the opinion of the writer, the agricultural student should religiously study.

The only way to interpret the present and in any way to predict the future, as Sir James Bryce says, is by a fairly adequate knowledge of the past. Human nature is not so different as the centuries come and go. To one familiar with the progress of the Roman Empire after it succeeded the Republic, the change in the habits of life as wealth accumulated and leisure and luxury took the place of industry—all these things, as they are being repeated

now in American history—have a deeper meaning. Civilization is much older than we have supposed, and many a mistake can be avoided by the community and by the individual by knowing the wanderings of the human animal in generations that have passed.

The logic is not studied as it should be studied by agricultural people is evident to anyone who makes even a cursory examination of our experiment station bulletins, and certainly its want is discovered in our newspaper articles and our institute talks quite generally.

confined principally to child psychology, but rather as developed in that other and broader field dealing with the mind of mature men as revealed by race, tradition, religion, material surrounding, et cetera, which make the problem of dealing with men quite different in different localities. The development of this field as a university subject the writer regards as of prime importance to the agricultural student; especially does it seem imperative to one who expects to go into some unfamiliar locality and meet a people dif-



GETTING PRACTICE DURING THE SUMMER.

To know when a matter is fairly well demonstrated, to detect the difference between truth and appearance, to pursue an unerring course of reasoning,—all these are the products of the study of logic. Few minds are naturally logical or will act logically without giving attention to the form and study of the subject.

To history, logic, and philosophy, I would add the subject of psychology, not as it is taught in our universities, from the standpoint of the teacher, and

ferent from his own. Many a good man has failed in college and station work principally because he did not know human temperament and did not realize sufficiently how much we acquire in childhood from the community environment, and how that acquirement, if transported bodily into some other locality, will bring failure to who ever undertakes to transport it.

The study of these fields of human nature is profitable to all classes of people, but to none more than to the prospective farmer.

Landlord and Tenant, or the Renting Problem

JOHN BEGG

THE true relation of landlord and tenant is one but little understood by our industrial classes. And yet the importance of its proper understanding to both the employer and the employee of the real relation which they sustain to one another can hardly be appreciated. A better understanding of the fundamental principles which underlie all the operations of capital and labor as rep-

the other is a benefactor to both.

One of the crying evils of our time is the tendency of loud mouthed demagogues to berate capital and denounce every man who succeeds in accumulating a considerable amount of money in his business. They never stop to think or consider that accumulated capital rightly managed is a blessing to the community in which it may be located. Without large capital large business



“THE LOWING HERD WINDS SLOWLY O’ER THE LEA.”

resented in the landlords and tenants of the country would go far toward settling, (or what is better preventing) strikes and labor disputes which are the source of so much discord and bad feeling between our industrial workers and their employers. And any one who can, by any legitimate means bring about a better understanding of the duties and obligations which the landlord owes to the tenant on the one hand and the tenant to the landlord on

enterprises could never be operated. And if we had no people rich enough to own more land or more homes than they can use themselves, where would those who are not so fortunate get either land or capital to work with or homes to live in. We always looked upon this matter of denouncing men of wealth as supreme folly on the part of a poor man. The power to make money and use it for the benefit of mankind is a faculty born in some peo-

ple while others just as good in every way do not possess it. And it is a most wise provision of an All Wise Creator that he saw fit to so diversify human ability that all do not possess the same gift in the same degree. Because a man does not succeed in accumulating great wealth does not mean that he is not a useful factor in society. Many of the best men this world has ever seen, men whose lives and actions have blessed the world the most have lived and died in very humble circumstances. In fact the noted men of the world have been generally comparatively poor men. Even our blessed Savior "had not where to lay his head."

We call attention to these facts to show the folly of any person being ashamed of their condition and make themselves unhappy because they are not rich. Riches never brought genuine happiness to any man. To fulfill ones mission in life to the best of our ability and develop the talent that is given us to the highest degree possible will bring about more real happiness to any man or woman than all the wealth that might be accumulated in any life time. It is not the amount we have that brings enjoyment, but the way we use what we have. Labor cannot be employed without Capital. Neither can Capital be utilized without labor. They are absolutely dependent upon one another. And wherever each treats the other with just consideration and recognizes the rights of each success always accompanies their operations. But it is not our purpose to consider this subject in a general way but rather from the farmer's standpoint. As our country grows older and our population increases renters will increase in numbers. Whether this will be better for the

country or not it is not for us to say. We all recognize the fact that it would be better for all if every one could and did own their own home. But so long as human nature is constituted as it is, we will not have such conditions however desirable they may be. We have to take things as we find them and do the best we can with them. We need not take time or space to elaborate upon the causes which are operating to increase the tenants and landlords in this country. These causes are obvious to any careful student of economic conditions. That these two classes are increasing is an accepted fact and upon the degree of harmony existing between them and whether they work in the spirit of co-operation or not will very largely determine the character of their results. There are a number of methods by which capital invested in land and worked by tenants can be operated.

The first is the "cash rental system" where the renter or tenant pays a stipulated amount each year in cash for the use of the farm operated. This has some advantages, but the disadvantage connected with this system are so many more in our opinion that we never looked with favor upon it. There is a tendency upon the part of the owner of the land to lose interest in the farm itself and remain satisfied with whatever conditions may be employed into operation, just so he gets his rents at the proper time.

We have seen instances of this kind where the land so rented would steadily deteriorate under such management, and the owner never manifest any concern regarding it. On the other hand when a tenant pays cash there is sometimes an inclination on his part to strip the land of everything available regardless of the effects it may have upon

the productivity of the farm thus operated. Of course these conditions do not always obtain where cash is paid, but there is a tendency on the part of both factors to let such conditions arise. Where land is rented for cash the interest of both landlord and tenant will be protected and promoted by having a written contract specifying in detail the exact conditions upon which the operating shall be carried on. A long tenure contract will have many advantages where cash is paid.

The next method and in many localities the most common is what is known as the "share rental." That is where the renter pays the landlord a certain share of the crops for the use of the land each year. Where this method is employed there is greater interest taken by the landlords in the method of operations. His income from the land depends both upon the condition the land is in and the diligence and skill shown by the tenant in its management. This creates and keeps up a mutual interest in one another's welfare and is generally beneficial to both. Besides the tenant is more likely to consult with his landlord as to the method of operations to be carried on each year where each shares in the results than where a stipulated price per acre is fixed in advance. As a general thing the premises are kept in much better order, better drainage, more liberal use of manures and other things attended to better where this system prevails. Of course this is not always so but as a general thing the advantages are in favor of grain rental where the interests of both parties are considered as they should be.

The third method and one which is becoming more popular wherever practiced is that of Joint Ownership or partnership renting. This system has

so many advantages over either of the others mentioned that where once tried it is seldom abandoned. We believe it comes nearer being the real true method of operating land by tenants than any other system we have ever seen practiced. In the first place the owner of the land is more careful in securing a tenant than in other ways. For he not only owns the land operated but has an equal ownership in the other forms of invested capital as well, such as live stock, implements necessary to carry on operations. He must have a tenant who has skill and judgment in handling live stock and other products, as the profits of the plant will depend largely upon his skill in operating the farm. He will be more likely also to look after the conditions of the buildings and see that they are in good condition. Any neglect on his part in this way will result in direct loss to him as well as to his tenant. There are many advantages to the tenant where this system is employed that do not come to him from either of the other methods. And one of these advantages is that he has plenty of capital to do business with where if he had to furnish his own capital he could not do it. We have instances in mind where land owners have taken men in partnership with them in this way where the tenant did not possess any property at all. Again the tenant not only has the advantage of the landlord's capital but what is more he has the use and advantage of the owners judgment and good management. This alone is of incalculable value to many a poor man thus employed and has been the means of starting many a renter on the road to success. In fact we consider this the most valuable asset a poor man can get. We have never seen an instance where this form of employ-

ing capital and labor was practiced but good has resulted from it.

The last method we will mention is that where the tenant is employed by the landlord by the year at a stipulated price for his services. While there may be some instances where this method is advantageous yet there are so many things can be said against it that we would not commend it for general adoption. A man thus employed is not likely to exercise the same interest in the results of his operations as where his income depends entirely upon his industry and good management. Many times he will fall into more careless

In concluding this article let me leave a few suggestions for both landlords and tenants which if observed and put in practice would bring beneficent results to both.

As to landlords: They should never allow their tenants to live in homes the conditions of which are such as to render them unsanitary or uncomfortable. They should recognize the fact that a man will do his best work when well housed and well fed. The owner of a farm should not ask a tenant to make any permanent improvements on the premises without fair remuneration. Where this is sometimes done there is



IN PASTURES COOL.

habits of work seeming to feel that it makes no difference to him "whether school keeps or not, his pay comes all the same." This is a deplorable condition for any employee to allow himself to get into and always results disastrously to himself whether employed on farm or in factory or anywhere else. It is invariably the workman who keeps up a lively interest in the business in which he is employed that succeeds in being promoted or having his wages advanced by his employer. If the great mass of our industrial employees would recognize this fact and act accordingly, there would be much less dissatisfaction among them.

a temptation on the part of the tenant to even up some other way. A much better way would be for the owner to make such improvements as are necessary and let the tenant pay enough additional rent to give a fair amount of interest upon the added investment.

A landlord has a right to expect good work and is justified in requiring it or annul the contract between him and his renter. Neither should a tenant expect too much on the part of his landlord in the way of improvements unless he is willing to compensate for them in some way. He should remember that when all taxes, insurance and other necessary repairs are taken out

of the owner's share of the profits there is but a small dividend left in many cases. As to duties of tenants the first requisite is absolutely honesty in all their dealings with their landlord or employer. The confidence of his employer, no difference in what capacity he may work is one of the employees most valuable assets. The laboring man who establishes his reputation for honesty will not lack employment. Neither will he need to spend very much time seeking employment. Employment will be seeking him. We have seen this exemplified so often both in the case of renters of land and in the case of men employed in other industries that there is no doubt of its truthfulness. Again the tenant should always take the same interest in operating a business that he would if he was the owner. On a farm fences should be kept in repair in so far as he is responsible for their decline, buildings and orchards should receive attention, weeds mown and other little details of work attended to in such a way as to give the place an appearance of neatness and thrift the same as if the occupant owned the premises. This kind of work always insures long tenure of occupancy and is much better for both landlord and tenant. We have heard tenants refuse to cut the weeds out of their crops or give any extra cultivation because they only received a part of the results. This is a very wrong idea and is always a detriment to any one practicing that line of conduct. It is always the laborer who is not afraid to perform a little extra labor for his employer when necessary

that some day becomes a landlord or employer of labor himself. And conversely the one who is afraid to work a minute over time or do any extra work unless paid extra for it will generally remain at the foot of the industrial ladder in the capacity of a "hewer of wood or drawer of water all the days of his life." We can see no reason why any young man should hesitate to begin his industrial career on rented premises. Opportunity for making a competency by young men with limited means is just as good as it ever was. Energy, industry, economy and perseverance will bring just as rich rewards now as they ever did in the industrial world. All things considered we cannot help but take a decidedly optimistic view of our industrial life; but still believe as we always have that it lies with the individual as much as other circumstances whether we succeed or not.

The adoption of the "Golden Rule" by both our landlords and tenants would have a most salutary effect upon our industrial conditions both on the farm and in our other great industries. Its universal adoption as a rule of practice in business would institute such an era of prosperity as the world has never seen. And until the fundamental principles of right is recognized by both capital and labor the conflict between these two great forces will continue to grow in intensity and bitterness as the country grows older the business becomes larger and will be a constant menace to our industrial prosperity and future safety as a commonwealth.



PICKING THE WINNERS.



A WINNER .

Another Suggestion, or Seeing the Country Through the City

PROF. A. B. GRAHAM
Extension Department, Ohio State University

SO much has been said about the advantage of the country that one would believe the city has little or nothing to offer to invite the rural dweller to its precincts. The exodus to cities seem contrary to all the theories about beauties, opportunities and advantages put forth by the "back-to-the-country" promoter.

The city man who advocates a general return to the country has, in the last analysis, a motive to lessen for the urban dweller the cost of living through increased production. The average person in the country concludes from what is seen of the city that it is to be desired above all as a place of residence. Many who left the farm years ago give by way of reminiscences experiences that sound well to fellow townsmen or retired farmers, but when the seriousness of what has been related becomes a part of a boy's experience in a thorn (in the flesh of his foot), a jab (of the plow handle in his ribs), or a rap on the knuckles (in a real school of experience) the pleasures of country life are somewhat discounted. To keep everlastingly at a task while ground itch and stone bruise engage his attention, to be selected to a post of honor next the rafters in haying time makes him believe that he can't soon get a place where he can stand as an upright man; to go to bed with the chickens and get up before any fowl would stir; to put forth a daily effort in two eight-hour installments with no hope of approval or reward further than the usual amount of food and raiment, all have a tendency to make him feel that the probationary period is entirely too long

to enter into the joys of his rural heritage.

Adults as well as young people very frequently find themselves dissatisfied with their present location or vocation. The reason for this dislike is often found in the fact that they know more about it than others. Physicians as a rule would not have their sons study medicine; farmers sometimes would not have their sons follow in their steps except in their retirement to the city and the daughter is sometimes encouraged to escape the duties of the country home by becoming the wife of a merchant, a professional or business man.

How it might help to settle one if he only knew as much about the difficulties of another's vocation as he knows about his own. How much more satisfied might the rural dweller be if the urban or city life could be seen from the different view-points.

That a contrast may be made without comment take the young folks into the city by its by-ways instead of its highways—the much traveled streets. Compare the lanes of the farm with the lanes (the alleys) of the city. Look into the homes of the poorest country men and then peep into the hovels of the city dweller. Go to the shop and factory as well as through its back streets and alleys. A few fine streets and dwellings where the wealthy and easy-going are segregated do not represent a city. Different types of life and industries should be observed. The city visitor is seldom directed into even the average living or factory conditions. Break away and get out of even your own beaten path and see people as they

actually live and as they make their living.

A visit to a print-shop, shoe factory, paper mill or almost any shop will impress young or old with the monotony of the work. Much the same things are done day after day and year after year. Clearing a telephone line of trouble in zero weather, the gathering of garbage and the cleaning of streets during the winter season, the injuring of the body or limbs in factories and in the trades all will give young people some insight into the discomforts of a city vocation. Three hundred days of marching into the brick-walled building where business is conducted. Three hundred days of monotony.

Young people should share in the business on the farm though it be in a small way. With one it may be a hen and chicks, another a small patch of potatoes or pop-corn, an acre of corn or wheat, a tree of apples or cherries, a pig, calf, colt or sheep. Each should earn and learn and be materially rewarded so that a small bank account can be started in his own name.

The fire insurance policy and the

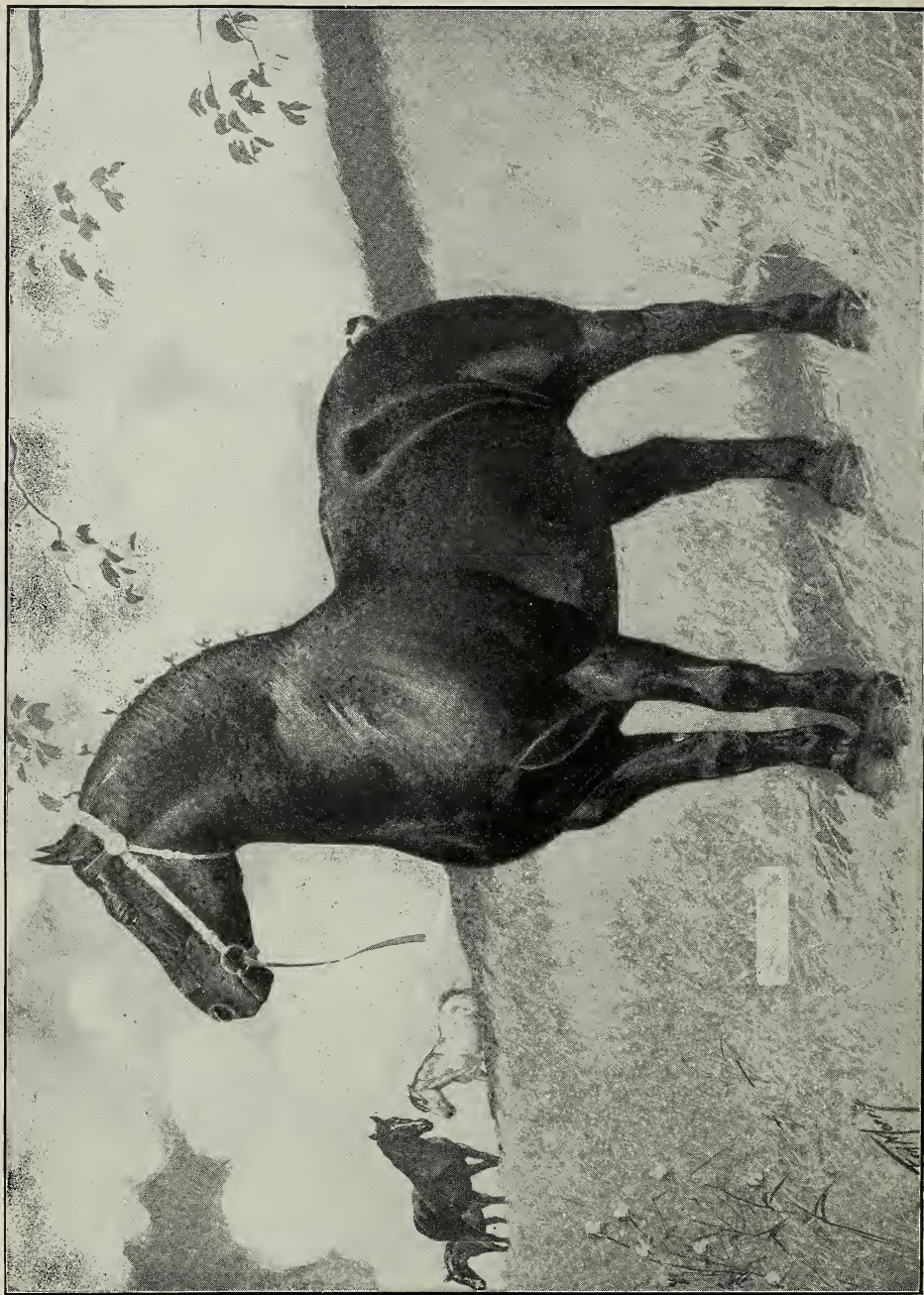
deed to the farm should be hauled out of their hiding place and be read by the young folks. A certificate of stock or a bond coupon, a promisory note, a receipt for the payment of an account should occasionally be brought forth that their acquaintance may be made.

Young people should be consulted as to the weight of animals, the time for marketing and as to their value to the end that their judgment may be trained and that a real serious interest in business may be aroused.

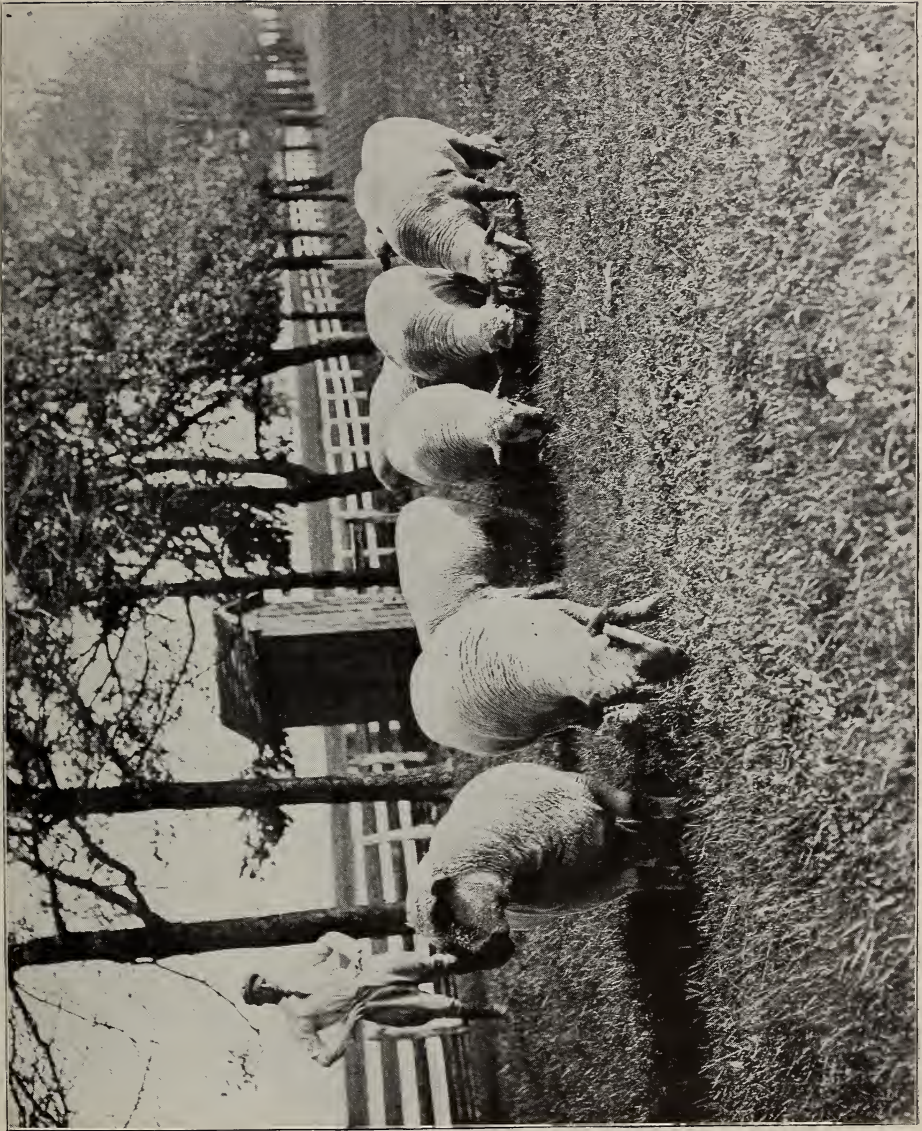
Every normal person seeks entertainment. The young especially must have pastimes and games. The croquet set, the lawn swing, the fishing excursion and picnic, ball games, county fair and show enter into the program of recreation. The more adults realize the importance of pastimes and games the more close the bond of sympathy between young and old becomes and the more nearly can be realized what is so much sought—the young partner in business; the comradeship of parents and children; a sympathy that binds hearts, and a sentiment that endears us to the loved spots of our childhood.



MUCH CROPS HELP TO KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM.



MONARCH OF ALL HE SURVEYS!



PROUD OF HIS BEAUTIES.

The Grange and Its Progress, or One Community That Saw Light

L. J. TABER
Lecturer Ohio State Grange

ONE dark and rainy night the writer was driven several miles from the railroad out to a school house in the poorer hill section of Ohio to try to organize a Grange. The school house was cold, the uncleaned chimneys of the oil lamp did little to dispel the gloom. The walls were unpapered and the broken windows stopped with rags. The men were present with felt boots and unkempt hair, the sisters were few and seemed discouraged. We found that the farmers as a rule were fairly prosperous, but that the locality was without social education or literary organization, and entirely devoid of what we could call community life. In all it seemed a poor and uninviting place to preach the gospel of rural progress. But before midnight a Grange was organized and officers elected and instructed and, as afterwards proved, among them were some rural leaders in the rough.

About a year later we were called back to this locality to address an open meeting. Arriving late, we found the school house crowded and upon entering could scarcely realize the transformation. The walls were papered, the dim oil lamps were replaced by gasoline lights, there was an organ, a stage, new seats, and, best of all, a book case and the beginnings of a rural library.

The greatest transformation was not in the house, however, but in the audience. The farmers had found it paid to shave and fix up if they were just going to see farmers and their wives. Old and young were present and took part in the program, and an atmosphere

of interest and community life was present that could almost be felt.

On inquiry it was found that the Grange had secured the co-operation of the school board and joined with it in making the needed improvements. The new teacher, who was a young Granger with a vision of the possibilities of farm life, had joined in helping to waken the neighborhood to the need of best things upon the farm. A Sunday school had been started and an independent Farmers' Institute held, both unheard of things for this locality.

Keeping track of this Grange we find that they have not stopped, but have been constantly going forward and today this once poor hill section has become a community of prosperous and up-to-date farmers, whose barns, silos, stock, fields of alfalfa, and, best of all, neat and convenient farm homes, give evidence of the "worthy husbandman."

What the Grange has done for this locality, to a greater or less degree, it can do and has been doing for the rural sections of Ohio for the past forty years.

We have scant sympathy for much of this talk about "rural uplift," "uplifting the farmer and investigating the farmer." That the farmer needs wakening, educating and organizing none can deny, but much of this so-called uplifting and investigating had better be applied to the city slums and not to rural life. Let us remember also that the back to the farm movement is a city man's movement inspired by the high cost of living, and that the Grange idea is **forward to the farm.**

One mistake most frequently made by rural economists, in comparing the progress of the European and American farmer in co-operation, is that they forget to note that most European peasants have lived in villages for generations and by stress of their condition have been compelled to co-operate for their very existence. On the other hand, the pioneer life and the isolation of the American farmer developed a strength and independence of character, which, while at times has been an asset

features of the Grange have fully justified its existence, though it is the smallest of its achievements.

The probabilities of direct buying and selling, the bringing of the producer and consumer closer together are limitless, and this is one of the big problems of the present. Whether the Grange should lead in this movement, or whether it should act as the center or parent, from which should come separate associations, such as dairying and fruit selling associations, tobacco,



“WE HA'E MEAT AND WE CA' EAT SA LET THE LORD BE THANK'ET.”

to our nation, yet this same everlasting independence has been, and is, one of the great barriers to rural progress.

To break down the barriers of selfishness, independence and provincialism, and teach the farmer to work with his fellows, has been and still is one of the big tasks confronting the Grange, yet by meeting together and talking together, and, when occasion would require, acting together in the Grange, the farmer has been trained and prepared for a larger forward step in business co-operation. The business

grain, wool and meat producers' organizations, is a subject too big to discuss in this paper. In passing, allow us to say that an organization national in its scope must place highest stress on something more than mere dollars if it gains and holds the respect of mankind.

The Grange ideal of its rural activities places the educational feature first, the social second, legislative third, and business fourth.

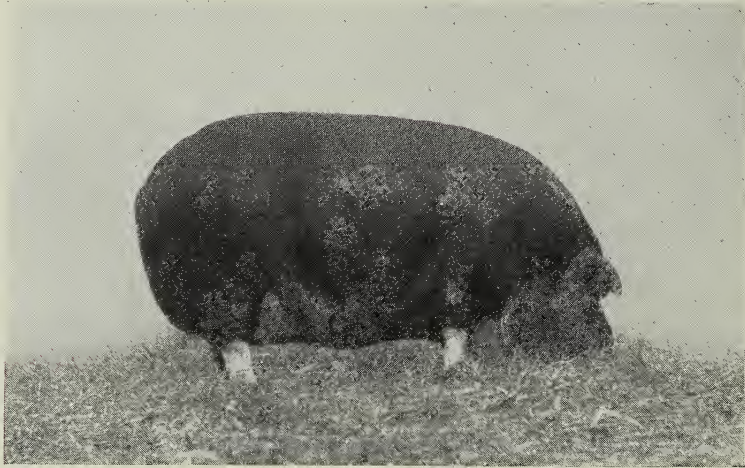
The old phrase, rural community building, has today a new significance,

as all are beginning to appreciate that in a measure we can build a community as we would build a house.

All students of this problem will agree that the church should come first and the school second as building agents. The school, if it be a single district, is too small for a community center; the church as a rule will not include all in any given locality. So, however good and efficient the church and the school, there is much that they cannot do that should be done for rural life. And last, but not least, as a com-

The Grange exerts the greatest influence in this connection from the fact that it is a family club and gets a hold of the boys and girls, interesting them in the farm and enabling them to see the beauty and nobility of rural life.

When we remember that no Grange can be rightfully conducted without a program or lecture hour which is adapted to the occupational and social needs of its membership, we can see why the greatest victories of the Grange have been wrought in the fields of education.



munity builder we place the Grange, for it can rightly claim to be at the head of all farm organizations in age and achievement and can furnish the best nucleus around which community life can center. Then this community work must move toward this threefold center and not from it. The Grange idea is to make the farming community in which it is located a better place to live, own a farm and educate a family. Thus it should become a center from which will radiate forces which seek to conserve and build up and not tear down rural life.

The five hundred and eighty Granges in Ohio hold, on an average, twenty-four meetings a year with an attendance of forty, or, in other words, five hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred persons spent one hour in Grange meetings last year in educational work relating to farm life. From these figures we can grasp the possibility of the Grange as a force for molding rural opinion and developing rural leadership. Many Grangers have a printed program for the entire year, others take up systematic study of some phase of agriculture or home economics. Nearly all

make some effort in the line of educational work, for the Grange without a lecture hour is like home without mother. Not only is the lecture hour educational, but every phase of Grange activity has an educational influence. The ritualistic work of the Grange will tend to train young and old to grace and ease in public and acquaint them with good literature and high ideals. Grange ritualism, if properly interpreted, will seek to enable the patrons to see from Nature up to Nature's God.

As a social factor, the Grange has been unique, coming at a time when the isolation and lack of rural social life were much more pronounced, it offered to many farmers and their families the only opportunity for social life and recreation. But yet today, when the opportunities for social life are greater on the farm than ever before, the Grange still has a great work to do to provide a rural social life and recreation which will be moral and inspiring.

For more than forty years the Grange has been battling to bring about legislative reform for the improvement of agriculture, and in this connection it has rendered a service of inestimable value to the farmers of our land. In this day and age of organization we can only combat the highly organized forces of those in other walks of life with a similar force. It is not

surprising to find that nearly all the legislative benefits that the farmer enjoys are the direct or indirect results of the organized efforts of the Grange.

In conclusion we will say that the Grange is here to stay, is working for the welfare of all tillers of the soil and should have the co-operation and support of not only every farmer but of every rural agency in the State.

Our order is being judged not alone by its past history or its record of achievement, but by what it is actually accomplishing today towards solving the vexing rural problems of the present. By the very nature of the Grange organization it cannot fail to strive to lead its membership towards the realization of better things. The fundamental Grange idea is to labor directly and primarily for rural welfare, and indirectly for human progress. Our Order must go forward or die; it cannot stand still.

That the Grange has at times failed in a small measure to live up to its ideal, we do not deny; but do insist, in the main, that the Grange has steadily and consistently gone forward, until it now has the love and confidence of all well informed tillers of the soil, the respect of all thinking people and has established itself as one of the permanent rural institutions of our land.

Whoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.

—Swift.

Judging and Using an Agricultural Paper

CHAS. E. SNYDER, '09

Assistant Editor The National Stockman and Farmer

AN agricultural paper is a disseminator of the principles of agriculture and of the practical ideas of the best farmers in regard to various farm systems and methods. These suggestions carried in the columns of an agricultural paper are available for propagation and adoption on any farm. Free daily delivery of mail to the farms and the persistent and laudable activity of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations in preaching better farm practices in every rural district, however remote, are the factors that have increased the reading habit among farmers many fold in the last ten years. By far the major share of the farmer's reading, insofar as it pertains to agriculture, is devoted to his agricultural papers. The paper upon which he learns to rely becomes absolutely necessary to him because it fills in a satisfactory way his needs. It tells him what other farmers are doing; what crops, new to him perhaps, they are using and how these crops are raised; condenses for him the practical results of the various lines of research at the different experiment stations and the teachings of the agricultural colleges; remind him of farm needs that are apt to be neglected; reveals to him through its editorial columns the "Ethiopians in the wood-pile" that are behind some agricultural moves, political and otherwise; and, most valuable of all, if properly used, it affords him a forum where he may discuss with his fellow-farmers those problems in which all who till the soil are interested.

How can we judge an agricultural paper? First, by its editorial columns. That paper which persistently straddles

the fence on large questions ought to be, figuratively, "ridden on a rail" and forbidden the premises. And the same might be said of continual criticism without suggesting relief. The matter which appears in its columns should come from men who have had experience in what they are talking about. Better have facts in an awkward style than untried theories that are "very readable." A farm paper should have as much dignity and uprightness as an individual. What do we think of that man who will warp his ideas and principles for a dollar! It is a sad fact that today many agricultural editors are told in certain instances by their advertising managers what to use and what not to use. How can a man do this and still preach honesty and uprightness to his thousands of readers? No editor is more closely tied down in this respect than he who edits a paper for a certain class of readers and advertisers—and live stock breeders have been no exception when it comes to dictating the policies of such papers.

In a general way farm papers may be divided into two great classes. Those which hold the interest and welfare of their readers first. And those which hold their advertisers and financial gain first. The former give their readers the best and truest agricultural information money can buy—and at the same time get all the legitimate advertising they can and make what money they can. They treat their customers—subscribers—fairly, stop their paper when the time subscribed for has expired, and otherwise fill their contracts. The latter class get first all the

advertising they can, any old kind the readers will stand for, and insert as many articles favoring those advertisers as their readers will stand for. They do not stop the paper when subscriber's time expires. Dishonest? Yes. Why do they do it? Simple. More subscribers, more advertising. The general intelligence of farmers will put them out of business some day.

Tangible evidence of an agricultural paper to avoid will be found in the character and methods of agents who solicit subscriptions at fairs. Some papers will actually give a farmer more in premiums (estimated value) than the subscription price amounts to. Will we never learn that we do not get something for nothing in this world!

But what is the most satisfactory use that can be made of an agricultural paper? It will give any subscriber the best information to be had on any farm him opportunity to discuss with others his opportunity to discuss with others those questions of most vital interest to farmers. It carries to him ideas, which, if they are investigated, and adopted if suited to local conditions, may be worth thousands of dollars. And it keeps him posted on what is transpiring from week to week in the agricultural world.

But, and too much emphasis cannot support.

be laid on this point, not one of these advantages will be gained unless the subscriber does one or both of two simple things—Read and Write. Most of us concluded our reading studies when we quit the grades. We read superficially, without thinking and after-reflection and so gain little or nothing from our reading. As an illustration a young man, a college graduate, said to me a few years ago: "Shortly after I left school I accepted a position with an agricultural paper. My work was in the editorial department, and I soon found that I was expected to know and weigh every idea that got into that paper. As a result I read it each week while it was being made and after it was made and, I tell you, I learned more practical agriculture in two years of that work than I did in four years of college!" Let us learn to read with a purpose.

Every farmer should have his own neat and dignified letter-heads and use them. Farmers are handicapped because they do not write more letters. Kick if something does not suit, but kick in a gentlemanly way. When you are satisfied that you have found a reliable paper stick to it. It will make mistakes, but so will you. Take a part, discuss, criticize when necessary, and

God made the country, and man made the town;
What wonder then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all shall most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and grove.

—Cowper.



THERE IS ALWAYS A MARKET FOR THE BEST.



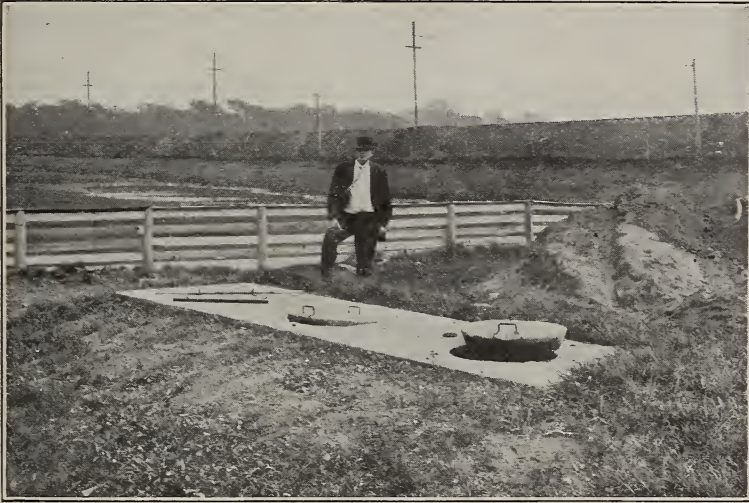
“WHERE SCIENCE AND CO-OPERATION SPELL SUCCESS.”

Sewage Disposal for Country Homes

THE general use in country homes of the modern conveniences of the bath and toilet has made necessary some effective and inexpensive means of disposing of the sewage. Otherwise the drinking water will be polluted and the health of the family endangered. Entire satisfaction is obtained by the use of the septic tank, which is nothing but a long water-tight cistern through which the sewage passes very slowly and evenly. Located underground, it

level and will be out of danger of flood water. The tank should be large enough to hold the entire sewage for one day. For a family of eight to ten, plan a concrete tank of two compartments each 4 by 4 by 5 feet long. Since the top and bottom are each 4 inches thick and the division and side-walls 8 inches, dig the pit 4 feet 8 inches deep, 5 feet 4 inches wide and 12 feet long.

Making the Forms and Pouring the



CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK FOR COUNTRY HOME.

is warm and dark—ideal conditions for the development of bacteria, little germs which eat up the sewage and render it harmless in much the same manner as another kind causes cider to ferment. The purified sewage, then merely clear water, may be discharged into an ordinary farm drain tile.

Size of Tank Required.

Although the odor from a small septic tank is practically unnoticeable, yet it is best to locate it at least a hundred and fifty feet from the house. Choose a spot where it can be sunk to ground

Concrete.

If the ground stands firm, only inside forms will be needed. Make two, each 4 by 4 by 5 feet long. Old 1-inch lumber will do for the siding. The compartment into which the sewage first enters is called the "charge tank." In each end of the wooden form for this tank cut openings for a 5-inch tile with the lower edge of the hole 16 inches above the bottom of the form. Through each of the sidewalls of this same form, 18 inches from the inlet end and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 feet above bottom, bore 1-inch holes

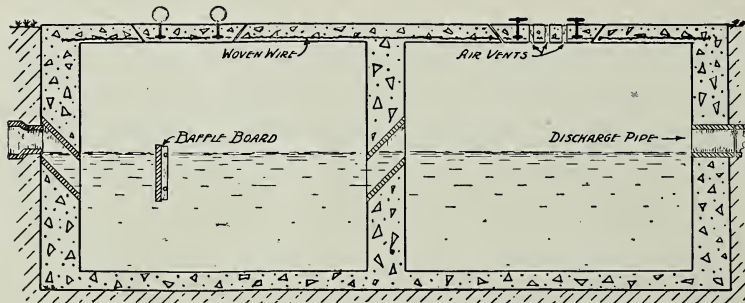
and insert in them greased wooden pegs extending 4 inches into the future sidewalls. Likewise, in the other form for the discharge tank, cut openings for a 5-inch tile, this time with the lower edge of the hole 2 feet above the bottom.

Mix the concrete one part Portland cement to two parts sand to four parts crushed rock, or one part cement to four parts pit gravel. Place the 4 inches of concrete in the bottom and trowel to an even surface. Immediately set the forms in place so as to leave room for 8-inch division and sidewalls. Fill the forms with mushy wet concrete.

the discharge drain tile and holes in the manhole cover.

Reinforced Top and Manhole Covers.

After the sidewalls are three days old, floor over the top of the forms and prepare to lay the 4-inch concrete top. As molds for the manhole covers, have the tinner make two round bottomless dishpans, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom and 24 inches at the top. Grease these tin molds and set one on the wooden floor over each compartment. Bore six 1-inch holes in the floor inside the one manhole mold over the discharge tank and insert in them greased pegs projecting upward six inches.



LENGTHWISE SECTION THROUGH CONCRETE TANK.

At the proper heights insert the 5-inch drain tile through the holes in the forms. Be careful that the outside end of the inlet tile to the charge tank is 2 feet and its other end 16 inches above tank bottom. The pipe leading from the charge tank is also set at the same sharp slope. The outlet tile from the discharge tank is 2 feet above bottom and with both ends level. By this arrangement of pipes, the sewage is kept in the tank to the depth of 2 feet and the ends of the tile in the charge tank are trapped or air-sealed, which aids the activity of a certain kind of bacteria. Likewise, other bacteria are developed in the discharge tank by means of the free circulation of air through

Place one inch of concrete over the entire floor and at once lay on it, crosswise the tank, strips of heavy woven-wire fencing 5 feet 2 inches long, or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rods running in both directions and spaced one foot. Likewise reinforce the manhole covers. Immediately place the remaining 3 inches of concrete and do not stop until the tank top and manhole covers are finished. Provide two lifting-rings for each cover by setting in them halves of old bridle-bits, or hitching-post rings, fitted with knobs of wire or with nuts and large washers. If a square wooden manhole mold is used, the concrete cover cannot be cast at once. In such case, carefully remove the wooden manhole form five hours

after the top has been finished. Three days later mold the cover the same as for the tin form with this important exception—place heavy paper or cardboard around the edges of the opening to prevent the fresh concrete of the cover from setting to the old concrete.

When the top of the tank is ten days old, lift off the manhole covers, saw openings in the wooden top and remove the forms. In the holes made in the sidewall by the greased wooden pegs, insert $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts and set them with mortar. To these bolts fasten the 1 by 12-inch wooden baffle-board which extends across the tank and breaks up the current of the inflowing sewage. To carry the sewage from the house to the

tank, use 4-inch sewer pipe laid with tight mortar joints. Connect the discharge end of the tank with a string of drain tile.

Inexpensive Bill of Materials.

The materials required for the tank described above are $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of crushed rock, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cubic yards of sand and 9 barrels of Portland cement. If good pit gravel is used, no additional sand will be required.

When the septic tank is two weeks old it may be put to use. It will need cleaning at intervals of two to three years. By its use the health of the family will be protected and life in the country home will be made much more comfortable.



IT PAYS TO GROW THIS KIND.

A Story of Rural Evolution

JAMES F. WALKER, '14

SIXTY odd years ago a shy little country lad of seven trudged his way across the meadows and up the road toward the district school. It was over a mile to walk, but the little feet went quickly and the little heart throbbed nervously, for this was Tommy's first day at school. His blue waist was so stiffly starched as his trousers were neatly patched, for the wardrobe of the six children was not extensive in those days.

Tommy's father made an honest livelihood for himself and his family by tilling the limestone hillsides of eastern Ohio. He was a man who had stood considerable of the hardship of those earlier days and through thrift and strict economy on the part of himself and his worthy wife had secured a home for those whose welfare was his chief consideration. Educated in the school of self-denial, the fond parents cherished high ideals for their children and, while Tommy was laboring with the alphabet, his mother was building air castles for his future while she churned.

During the first year in school Tommy's name on the roll book was followed by a good attendance record. By the spring of the second year, however, when he was almost nine years old, his father found it very convenient to keep him from school sometimes to uncover corn or to do other light work which a boy can do during the busy season. In fact, in the years that followed home conditions became such that it seemed necessary for the small boy to be very irregular at school. It was unfortunate, for Tommy wasn't overly fond of books anyway, and when he found himself behind and the larg-

est boy in his classes he became discouraged and rather welcomed the opportunity to stay at home and avoid embarrassment. He did enjoy school from the standpoint of recesses and noons, for he had athletic tendencies although he would not have recognized his abilities by any such name. It was on the playground, however, that Tommy made lasting friendships that influenced his future career.

The winter Tommy was fifteen spelling-bees were having an unusual burst of popularity, and although not always able to do himself proud when on the floor, he never missed these occasions because of the social advantages which they offered. Nearly all the young people of the community turned out at these times and the night was never too dark or stormy to dull the jollification around the roaring wood fire in the school house stove. Sometimes these bees would be held at a neighbor's house. This usually meant an unusually good time, for the occasion took on more of the nature of a party with plenty of apples, chestnuts, popcorn and taffy. Spirited contests sometimes grew up between rival spellers, but with many the spelling was a secondary matter and Tommy was one of these. Before going thus in society very long he found himself a member of a congenial crowd of neighborhood young folks who got together on all sorts of occasions. Most of them found association together in the country church; in fact, they lost no opportunities for association wherever those opportunities were found. During the winters which followed they often went for bob-sled rides and on skating and dancing parties. In summer they stole days

from the harvest field and kitchen to fish and go picnicking. In the fall there were the husking bees and these were scarcely over till the spelling-bees began.

When Tommy was twenty his father died and, being the oldest boy, he had to take charge of the farm and help his widowed mother in keeping the family together. It was not by choice that he

brothers were old enough to take charge of the home farm, and Tommy and his bride started to housekeeping on a rented farm two miles away. The new family wasn't backed by much of a bank account, the roads were bad, and of course in those days there were no telephones or rural delivery, but even these conditions could not daunt such enthusiastic young people, for



WHEN THE COUNTRY FOLK GATHER IN.

took up farm work, but it seemed fore-ordained that this should be his vocation. As times passed, however, he began to feel the nobleness of his calling and resolved not to be a mere victim of circumstances but to make something of the business in which he found himself. At this point Tommy made a good move, for he married one of the fairest and also one of the most capable young ladies in the neighborhood. By this time the two younger

they were dreaming of a home worth while. Tommy knew many of the fundamentals of farming, but he began to observe a few successful neighbors and to try to follow new and better methods. As a result of this his crop yields were increased and better live stock was secured. As people passed on the road it began to be remarked that Tommy's home had the appearances of thrift. Tommy knew that farming was not a "get-rich-quick" scheme, but he

had confidence in its returns and decided to borrow money and purchase the homestead that had seen the beginning of his career.

Time passed and years of hard work followed, but not without reward. Fortunately the farm was situated on a main road and Tommy succeeded in influencing those in authority to have it macadamized. Other improvements came one by one. The house was remodeled to include steam heat and a water system. A telephone line was built and only eight seasons passed before a new barn was erected. Tommy was driving a big business to pay for all these improvements and taxes and interest were hard to raise. With the business and improvements once established, however, money came easier and time proved that it was only a question of years until the mortgage would be paid off.

As years had passed two daughters and a son had been born into the family and opportunity smiled more brightly for them than it had for their parents. They wore better clothes, went to school without being interrupted to help at home, and found themselves fa-

vored in many ways. Before they had completed the common school county centralization had taken place, and a high school had been established. Improvements did not come single handed in this case, for after school centralization took place a trolley line was built which gave easy access to a thriving town of 5,000 about nine miles away. Tommy, Jr., and his sisters thus had the combined advantages of city and country life. They enjoyed the privileges of the city, but ever remained loyal to their associations and environment in the country. Their father became a staunch Granger when they were young and later they followed in his footsteps and took an active part in this organization. At a recent Grange picnic Tommy, Sr., surprised his neighbors by driving in with a new automobile. The present writing finds the oldest daughter enrolled in the Domestic Science course at Ohio State, while her sister has become a trained nurse. Tommy, Jr., is the only one left at home and next year he expects to be a Freshman in the College of Agriculture. One rural family is coming to its own.



Country Y. M. C. A. Work

B. A. SCHNELL, '13

THE time has passed when the American people as a nation, believe that our greatest world problems center about our coal fields, our mines and other industrial phases of the nations activities. We have come to regard these as difficult problems and rightly so, but today we are focusing our powers of solution, not only as individuals, but as a nation and even as a world, upon the most vital thing, or if you please, the key to the situation, the man and boy problem.

The writer firmly believes that the solution of this problem points clearly to an easier and more rapid solution of all our so-called industrial problems of today in which human people are involved. Then it is the purpose of this article to show what part the Country Young Men's Christian Association is playing in this great field.

Association work in some form or another dates back to 1844. County work may be said to have been started April 9, 1873 in DuPage Township, Will County, Illinois. It is distinctly a rural type of work, including all towns of 2500 inhabitants or less. From the humble beginning in Illinois, the work has expanded to about eighty counties in the United States. In this organized territory, during the past year, 418 communities reported that they were doing regular work. 181 communities reported that they were doing some work. In these communities the membership is over 12,000. The work has passed the experimental stage and is destined to cover the globe. Japan with its rural population of 82%, China with its 85% ruraldom, India with 90% rural and other nations, are calling and pleading for this work.

Slowly the call is being met. Before this article is in the hands of the reader, Mr. O. O. Stanchfield of Hillsdale County, Michigan, sails for India as the National Secretary of county work in that great nation. Thus the great work goes on and as it advances, supported by men of power and Christian character, it challenges Christian young men of energy to give a life of service in its vast untouched field.

This strong movement, with its bright future, and such a great field to be won, is still a child of the church. It is not seeking undue glory or reward. It is a co-operative organization and if it fails at any time to co-operate with any upbuilding force in the community, then it is falling short of its high calling. The Men and Religion Forward Movement states that, "County work is an ally of the church with a special field and a special function." It stands for ideals pitched high and yet not too high to be out of tune with the community. It is unifying, harmonizing, federating force, requiring great diplomacy. As are other organizations, it is in the hands of men. Experience has proven that men sometimes make mistakes. Therefore County work does not stamp itself perfect, but joins the human rank and file with the one dominant purpose in mind, the enlisting of young men into the Christian life. With this motive paramount, it calls for a minimum of employed officers and as a maximum of volunteer workers. Were it not so difficult for men to see, that where good hands starve, bad hands are having a feast. Then to see the hundreds of young men, in each organizable county in the United States, with en-

ergy enough to redirect the whole community in its political, educational, religious and social life. Would it not be an irresistible challenge for them and their now unprofitable spare moments?

Each year the strongest and best young men leave the country and go to the city. The country gives stimulus to the city. The city gains and the country loses. As this steadily increasing tide moves on, we are almost forced to admit that the words of Mr. Sunday are not overdrawn when he says, that each year the country is drained of its best young men until it appears like a frog pond containing only Bull heads and Suckers. Such are the conditions and yet it is not difficult to find plenty of country people who persist in saying, "Their aint no country problem."

May we turn our attention for a few moments to the boy and his life. No doubt every person will agree that a boy grows physically and mentally, but when it comes to growing spiritually they have a very different idea about that. They seem to think that they can fit religion onto a boy like they can some of father's worn out suits. Since the fundamental thing about County work is the Christian leadership and since religion is the supreme type of control over the boy, it seems necessary to analyze the situation further. The boy of ten needs a ten year old control. The boy of sixteen needs a sixteen year old control. When the boy is born he possesses all things necessary to bring out any movement provided the proper stimulus is applied at the proper time and often enough. As an illustration suppose the child never hears any other language but French. To be sure he will speak French. If German, Ger-

man. If bad English, bad English, etc. The type of stimulus tells the action. Here is what we have done. We have permitted any old stimulus to pull the things out of the boy and then stood back and wept at the action produced. The young boy who frequents a saloon; lives in the presence of tobacco smoke or breathes the tobacco breath of his parent—may follow in those steps. Later in life we try to have him do better and change his life. He is like a tree growing in a valley when it should be on a hill. Certainly you move the tree, but you cannot get all of the fine roots, some of the branches must be cut off, great care must be given it in its new home. Thus it is better to plant the tree in the valley at first. It is better to start the boy out under a wholesome environment. The County Young Men's Christian Association believes it is fairer to train a boy than to restrain him, to form character than to reform it, to prevent crime than to punish, to lead than to drive. It stands for clean speech, clean sports and clean habits.

The County work is founded on the Paris basis, which is as follows, "The Men's Christian Association seeks to unite those young men, who regarding Jesus Christ, as their God and Savior, according to the Holy Scripture desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life and to associate their efforts for the extension of His Kingdom among young men." In opportunity this work is not paralleled. It is the fountain head of all Association work. More young men are accessible and each has a direct influence on the association. It is in the power of such an organization to redirect and uplift all phases of community life. The claim of Christ on ruraldom is great. Men are striving in more ways than for

the want of food. With 53.7% of the American people living in the rural field, the appeal goes out. It is a call of God for Rural uplift.

The entire work is carried on with out equipment. Any place where boys are to be found, is sufficient to start an organization. It is impossible to offer the boy a fine building, gymnasium or swimming pool for his own benefit. It truly is a blessing to be able to offer him a life of service, for who

I believe the man who toils, or the boy who will soon be the man who toils, has in his hands the destiny of the world. In the United States there are 2400 organizable counties. Within the great South and West Central states, lay the untrained leadership of America. Is it not a magnificent task? Does it not challenge our college young men of today? Does it even appear to anyone that he would be throwing his life away? No, I believe not. It



WOULD THERE BE A COUNTRY PROBLEM IF EVERY FARMER GREW CROPS LIKE THIS?

can underbid such an appeal? I do not mean to disregard equipment where it is available and perhaps necessary, but the point to be noted here is what a friend of mine wrote in a letter not long ago. He said, "With a four hundred thousand dollar building and equipment, yet it stands there cold and does not lead young men into Christian service. Something more is needed, a sharing of your life with others." The great tendency is to let the equipment kill the work.

is not that one must conquer a world in a day. Payot says, "A little each day is sufficient if we get that little. Shall we listen to the call, remembering that to do less than ones best is immoral.

The County Secretary has scarcely been mentioned, simply because material is now in printed form stating his duties, field and problems. However, it has been said that the County Secretary must go forth, with the Bible under one arm and the new Agriculture

under the other, to discover, enlist, train and direct leadership. A leader has been defined as one fitted by force of ideas or administrative ability to arouse, incite and direct men and boys in conduct and achievement. In life we are prone to dig up a book whenever we want to know anything. Why not dig up a boy or a man? All of the great questions of life have been forged on the anvil of life against life, mind against mind. The boy in the country is not getting a square deal. He goes thru life to manhood by dashes. He meets a temptation and if he gets by it he can go on for another dash. In each community there is one best man to lead the boys. This man must be discovered, enlisted, perhaps trained and used to do the same thing for other men and boys. It is a life of volunteer service on the part of all unselfish people in the community.

I have often watched the family and the automobile and have usually arrived at this conclusion. If I only could transfer the happiness bound up in the automobile and put it in the hearts of the men and boys what a wonderful thing it would be. Change it from a cold, unloving machine to warm and cheer a cold, aching, human heart.

I wish that every country boy might learn and live, "The Country Boy's Creed," by Edwin Osgood Grover, [I believe that the Country which God made is more beautiful than the City which man made, that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city, that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town, that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do, not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.]

To the Christian young man, who is a master of himself, a teachable spirit, thirsting after knowledge, with a deep conviction that his life is to be a life of Christian service, either in this or some foreign field, the piercing appeal must truly have its effect. May he heed the call.

It was Autumn, and incessant
 Piped the quail from shocks and sheaves,
 And, like living coals, the apples
 Burned among the withering leaves.
 —Longfellow.



OF

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Editorial

With this number The Agricultural Student enters its twentieth year.

THE ISSUE. Twenty classes have come and gone. Many are the sandbars and shoals that The Student has passed over and yet it goes on and upward.

In the first issue of September 1, 1894, C. W. Burkett, the first editor, set forth the object of The Agricultural Student as follows: "To bring the University and especially the School of Agriculture into closer and more friendly relations with the people, especially the farmers of the state, by better acquainting our selves with the people and setting ourselves and our work fairly, freely and openly before them; by inviting inspection, friendly suggestions and criticisms, and by furnishing a medium through which the students and faculty of the School of Agriculture and the

farmers of the State may have easy and rapid intercourse with one another."

How fully has this been realized? Editor Burkett prophesied better than he knew. The College has grown from a few students to more than a thousand; a few rooms have increased to several large buildings, and the College, University and agriculture of the state have gone forward by leaps and bounds.

It is indeed fitting that this—the first number of the twentieth volume should be a special Country Life Number. We have endeavored to treat the various phases of this gigantic problem in this number and will treat other phases during the year. We hope to close this volume with a special ANNIVERSARY NUMBER by hearing from as many of the former Editors and Business Managers as possible.

That's only one of the good things in store.

The pilots of the huge transatlantic liners do not stay with the ship from one ocean to the other. They leave it when the rocks, shoals and sandbars are past. The captain then directs its course. From babyhood through boyhood to the present time you have had many pilots. Your teachers of the past and your parents have endeavored to teach and train you for this occasion. With their guiding hand you have sailed past the sandbars of life and you are now "captain of your soul."

Today as you enter this large University your pilot has left the ship. You have entered the most cosmopolitan school of the state. Yours is a new environment; a new atmosphere surrounds you. In these new surroundings you will have many questions to answer. You will have many bridges to hold. On this new battlefield yours is a titanic task.

But remember in this new clime the lessons you have been taught—the warnings that your father and mother have given you—minutely follow their instructions.

A shipwreck will be thus avoided.

E. R. H.

Were it not for the fact that a few men labored long and tirelessly many of the good things that we enjoy would yet be lacking.

PARCEL POST. Our poets and writers vie with one another in singing the praises of our soldiers and generals who have won victories on the battlefield. But how about the men who have won victories of peace?

For years a few men fought for Parcel Post. At last a substitute, a weakling, was given unto the people. But lo!

it grew as the pure air and sunshine of usefulness fell upon it. Its roots went deep into the fertile soil of service and it grew and waxed strong. Then it was extended and expanded by the Postmaster General so that the people might be served better. But now the vultures are crying out. They want the power taken away from the Postmaster General and placed in the hands of Congress. This should never happen. It must not. It shall not. Every voter should write his congressman and senator stating just how he expects them to vote.

For the past few years some prophets have thought they saw something wrong with our great farming class. What was it? They thought the farmer needed reforming. He did not cut his whiskers in the latest style. His wagon was not of the latest design. He seemed discouraged. He was not making money. His children were leaving him. They began to write about him, to talk about him and—to him. What was wrong? Not much, except a lot of writers and investigators were out of jobs, so they started on the farmer.

After all is this not true: Is the "poor, down-trodden farmer" in such a bad position that he needs all this investigating, this haranguing, this reforming? We think not. True, he has a hard lot. His work is heavy. His hours long. His pay small. On the other hand, how many farmers starve? Did you ever hear of one starving or even suffering from hunger if he cared to work? Who can have all the necessities of life so cheaply as the farmer? No one.

The city man who works in a store or mill is not his own boss. He can't take

a day off or even a part of a day as can the farmer. He gets one week's vacation or two at the most. The farmer gets more. Yes, he does. Perhaps not all at one time, but scattered throughout the year, which is vastly better.

Any business is discouraging if one broods over it. Instead, let every one give of his best talents, his keenest judgment, his most arduous labors to the farm and he will succeed; he will make a good living; he will have good health and he will live the happiest, the cleanest and most wholesome life to be lived anywhere. And above all else, he will raise a family of children that will grow up into useful men and women; into thoughtful and useful citizens—for nowhere is there a place suitable for rearing children except on the farm.

A queer subject for an editorial. Yes. A lady once remarked to the effect that if every one

THINKING. would stop each day for ten minutes and think, we would all be different persons. Most people go blundering along in this rush-a-day world and do little thinking.

The men who have contributed to this number are men who have been thinking along certain lines of Country Life Work. Some of them are positive in their statement. Do you agree with all of them in what they say? Read carefully what they have to say. Rev. Wilson has studied the economic side of the church problem for years. Likewise Deans Davenport and Price with their subjects.

In these days when so much is being said and written about the country and the farmer we need to keep our heads. Every person should be interested in the country and the country

people. Hence let every one do his part in helping to solve clearly and quickly this gigantic problem.

You are always welcomed at home; Will you not feel that The Agricultural Student belongs to you **VISIT US** and that its offices are yours? Call and see us.

There will usually be some one in the offices on the third floor of the Ohio Union Building, especially in the evening or on Saturdays.

Come and talk over the last number with us. Offer suggestions and criticisms, tell us how to improve the next number. If you desire to see some department more fully expanded, or some subject treated, let us hear from you. Don't forget that we are always glad to receive contributions, either in the way of articles, clippings, poetry, cuts or photos. Help us to make your Agricultural Student better than ever.

In reading the columns and various departments of "The Student" don't forget the advertisers. No paper can **OUR ADVERTISERS.** long prosper and grow without a large

clientele of advertisers. We accept no advertisement that is not clean, straightforward and business like. On the other hand our readers represent a large class of people, who are either now or in the near future, will be in the market for the very best and most improved machinery to be had. Likewise with live stock or fertilizer. They are now studying these subjects and will soon be heavy purchasers. Let neither neglect or ignore the other, but both get together for mutual benefit to all. Write to the advertisers of this magazine. They will be only too glad to be of service to you.

In presenting this issue to our readers, friends and patrons we are indeed deeply obligated to those organizations and individuals who have so generously contributed of their time in preparing articles and supplying illustrations for this number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Special credit is due the International

Harvesting Company of Chicago, the Extension Department of the University, Editor Mann, the Indianola Printing Company, the De Laval Separator Company and the Agricultural Commission. The new cover page was designed by Albert J. Roush, Editor of last year's Makio.

OUT IN THE FIELDS WITH GOD

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea
Among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what may happen,
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.



SPECIAL



THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

August 6th marked a new era in Ohio agriculture. On that date the administration of the agricultural institutions of the state, including the agricultural experiment station, the state board of agriculture, the office of dairy and food commissioner, the fish and game commission, the state veterinary board and the state pharmacy board were turned over to four men who constitute the state agricultural commission. All the agricultural agencies of the state except the agricultural college which still remains under the board of trustees of the Ohio State University have been placed under the commission and almost unlimited power has been given to its members to change, consolidate, or reorganize any or all of them as they may deem advisable.

In establishing the agricultural commission, Ohio is the first state to adopt the commission form of government for its agricultural institutions. For years there has been a feeling that there was need of some central organization to bring together all the different agencies that are working to develop the agriculture of the state. Consolidation has been desired, not only in the interests of economy, but of efficiency. The agricultural commission now has the opportunity of organizing the agricultural activities of the state and using them for the one common end—the development of Ohio agriculture.

However, if the commission does nothing but maintain what has already been established it will fall far short of fulfilling its mission. Its greatest

work will be in developing new lines of work and establishing and molding the agricultural policy of the state.

In the past there has been no central body for studying the agricultural needs of the state. Legislation affecting agriculture has been largely the result of accident, good and bad laws have gone on the statute books. The agricultural commission will now form a clearing house for the discussion of proposed agricultural legislation and Ohio should soon have the most progressive, most effective and best agricultural legislation of any state in the Union.

The work of the agricultural commission will be constructive fundamental work, establishing a broad and permanent agricultural policy for the state, including every phase of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. No other commission has greater opportunities or greater responsibilities, and the work of no other commission will be more fundamental to the welfare of the state.

Dean H. C. Price.

“It is utterly useless to talk about extensive improvement of rural social conditions until farm incomes are increased,” said Dr. Ralph A. Felton recently in a lecture on “Rural Sociology” given before the Agricultural College at West Virginia University. “Sixty-six per cent of Ohio’s farmers receive less for their labor than do their hired hands,” he continued, “and the average labor income on the farm is only \$310 per year.”

Mr. Felton added, however, that he

hoped that no one would take a pessimistic view of farming on this account because these were the average figures and although many farms must undoubtedly be operated on even a much narrower margin, still the best class of farmers in the Ohio survey mentioned averaged nearly \$1000, clear of all expenses and after allowing interest on their investment. The lecturer then went on to show that a large share of this difference was due to improved methods and better farming knowledge on the part of certain farmers and that all forces must unite to show the farmers how to do better farming and to make more money, before much can be hoped for in the way of material rural social improvements.

Dr. Felton speaks authoritatively, having spent several years in investigating rural conditions by the method of interviewing rural people. He believes that since rural institutions, the church and the school, are maintained to satisfy the rural needs and that since the needs of the farmer and his family have undergone radical changes in the past two decades; therefore rural in-

stitutions must undergo radical changes in order to fulfill their complete missions.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The first Agricultural commission appointed under a law enacted by the last General Assembly was appointed Aug. 5th. Those appointed by the Governor are: A. P. Sandles, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; S. E. Strode, now State Dairy and Food Commissioner; and C. G. Williams, Agronomist at the Ohio Experiment Station. The member appointed by the Trustees of the Ohio State University is Dean H. C. Price, of the College of Agriculture. Upon the shoulders of these four men rests the task of carrying on the agricultural interests of the state and of establishing the precedents for future commissions.

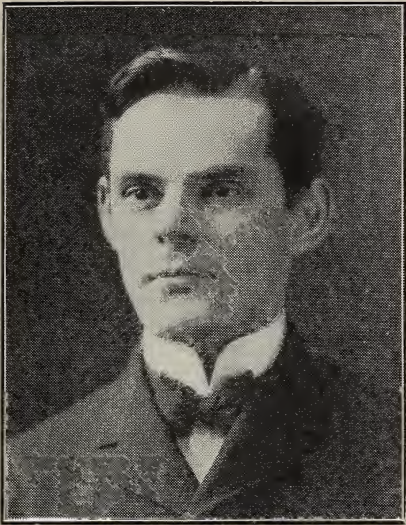
Let us all get behind these splendid men and help boost their work. Join the progressive, moral and social workers of your community and thus aid in developing larger and richer agriculture in the best state of the Union.

Oh, Autumn, why so soon

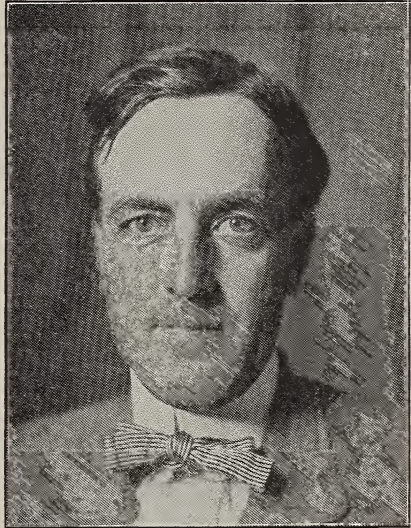
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad!

—William Cullen Bryant.

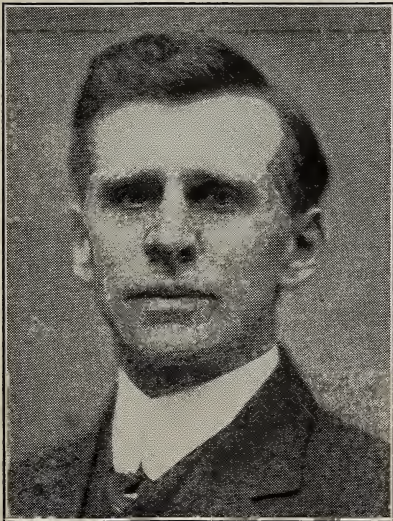
The Members of the Agricultural Commission



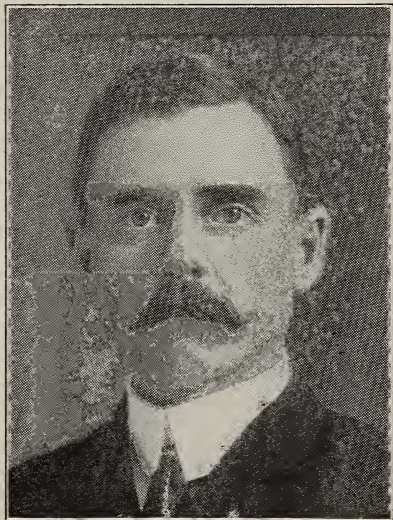
A. P. SANDLES.



HOMER C. PRICE.

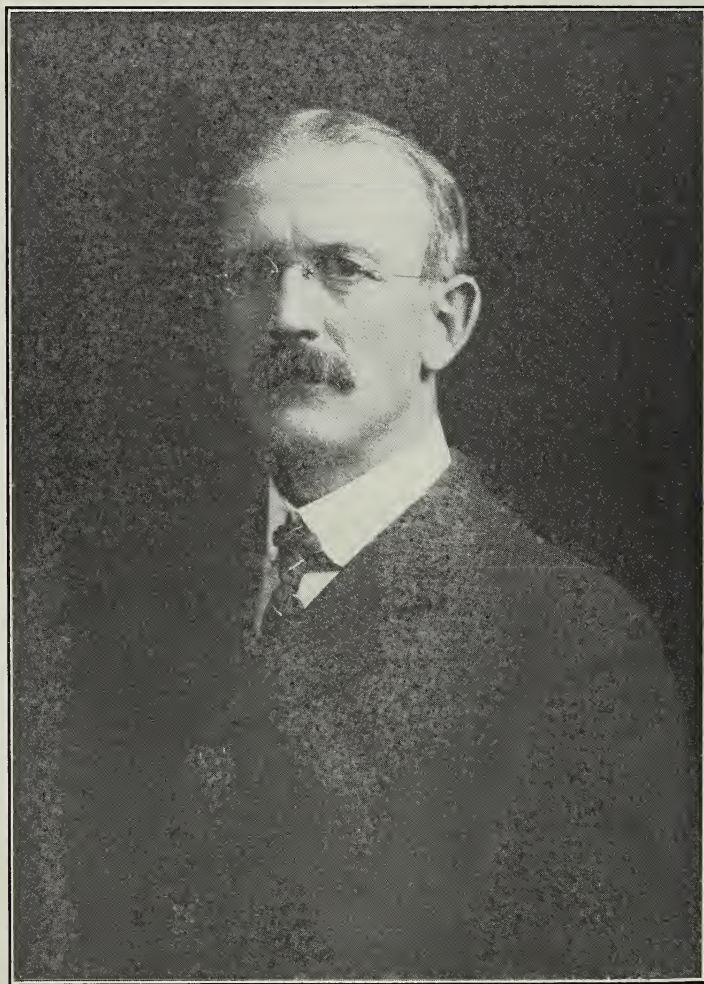


S. E. STRODE.



C. G. WILLIAMS.

ALUMNI WHAT THE BUSY GRADS ARE DOING



Augustine Davison Selby, B. Sc. 1893. Professor Selby was born in Bern Township, Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1859. He attended the Ohio State University, 1878-83, 1892-93, and received the degree, Bachelor of Science June 1893. He attended Washington

University, St. Louis, Mo., one-half semester, 1901; Columbia University, 1902-04. He was Superintendent of Schools, Huntington, W. Va., 1884-86; Principal of High School, Ironton, Ohio, 1886-87; Teacher of Botany in High School, Columbus, Ohio, 1890-94; Botanist and

Chemist Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, 1894-02; since 1902, Botanist, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Prof. Selby is a member of the Masonic Order, Botanical Society of America, Botanical Society of the Central States, Ohio Horticultural Society, Ohio Academy of Science, Columbus Horticultural Society, St. Louis Academy, American Phytopath Society, New York Academy of Science, Century Club and University Club, Wooster, Ohio, and Phi Kappa Psi.

Besides his work at the Experiment Station he is also interested in actual farming operations, owning "Selby Heights Farm," Sharpsburg, Athens County, Ohio, with quite large plantings of orchards, besides farms in Franklin County. He is also interested in several business affairs including The Selby Oil and Gas Company of Oklahoma, and The Ohio State Life Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, being a member of the Board of Directors of both corporations.

Prof. Selby is especially interested in the proper presentation in publication and teaching of the results obtained in the study and control of plant diseases. He has developed at the Ohio Experiment Station an efficient laboratory for plant disease study and control.

A number of bulletins, papers and scientific articles have been written by Professor Selby during the past year. He has prepared a number of spray calendars, weed manuals, Handbook of Diseases of Cultivated Plants, etc.

One of the greatest works and for which Ohio will ever be indebted was the securing of the new Horticultural Building. In 1911 he was made Chairman of the Committee of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, appointed to secure adequate buildings and equipment for the departments of horticulture and

forestry at the Ohio State University. The building is now under way and when completed will ever stand as a monument of usefulness to the tireless energies of Professor Augustine Dawson Selby.

Charles F. Marvin, '83, was appointed by President Wilson to the position of Chief of the Weather Bureau to succeed Professor Moore. After graduating Prof. Marvin served as assistant in the physics department of the University. While acting in this capacity he took the civil service examination for a position in the weather service and stood highest in the test. His first service was on Pike's Peak and he has remained constantly in the service until his recent appointment as chief of the bureau.

George Russell Rinehart, '12, who has been taking special work in Sociology at the University of Michigan the past year is now managing Castalia Farms owned by Mr. Bucock at Keswick, Va. It will be remembered that "Rus" and Elsie Leau, the only girl to graduate in the four year Agricultural course, were married shortly after Commencement last year.

Paul T. Burnside, '12, a graduate of the Veterinary college is practicing Vet-medicine together with Dr. Stockwell at Mechanicsburg, O.

George W. Hood, '10, who has been instructor at the Michigan Agricultural College goes to Nebraska to teach gardening and landscape work.

Benj. Lee Thompson, '08, is Professor of Animal Husbandary in the South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings, S. Dak. Prof. Thompson has done much for the live stock interest of the state.

Orville A. Jamison, '12, who has been with the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College during the

past year, has accepted a similar position with the Maine Agricultural College.

Earl Jones, '12, M. Sc. '13, has also accepted a position in Maine.

A. H. Benton, '12, who was at Penn State last year will be in Minnesota the coming year. Alva took unto himself a wife during the past summer.

W. R. Wheelock, '13, is now head of the Extension Department of Arkansas at a very lucrative salary.

Lewis H. Fudge, '13, will be located at Stephens, Minn., where he has a teaching job.

G. M. Wikoff, '13, is in the employ of the U. S. Forest Service and is located in California.

George B. Crane, '13, is now connected with the Extension Department as Extension Editor. He has the position left vacant by T. L. Wheeler when he went to Huntington, Ind. George has had his position since July 1.

Clark S. Wheeler, '12, was married recently to Miss Cora Schovill of Angola, Indiana. He will continue in the Extension Department as Assistant to Professor Graham.

W. E. McCoy, '12, who was with the Extension Department last year, is now county agent of Decatur County, Ind. His address is Greensburg, Ind.

F. J. and R. M. Salter, '14, and **E. B. Hawes**, '14, have fellowships in the Agricultural Chemistry Department for the coming year.

T. G. Phillips, '12, will continue as instructor in the Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

Firman E. Bear, '08, M. Sc. '10, has severed his connection with the University. Professor Bear will spend the year at the University of Wisconsin where he will take his Doctor's Degree. He will then go to West Virginia where

he will be at the head of the Department of Soil Fertility.

John Marsh Cadwallader, '10, of Stillwater, Okla., spent a few days on the campus renewing old acquaintances during August. Mr. Cadwallader was with the Dairy Department of Ohio State University during 1910-11. After a year here he took his present position in Oklahoma State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Frank Edward Rinehart, '10, has given up the dairy work in which he was engaged in Idaho and has taken up Animal Husbandry work in the same state.

George Worman, '12, and Miss Ethel Smiley, Dom. Sci. '12, were married in July. Mr. Worman is at present employed in the animal food department of Swift & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Jeffries, M. Sc. '13, is connected with the Extension Department of West Virginia Agricultural College and will be Asst. Prof. in Horticulture during the coming year.

Arthur Brookly, '12, has charge of Agricultural work at Adrian, Minn.

Frank McFarland, '12, was connected with the Botany Department of Kentucky University last year.

Paul Gearhart, '13, is employed in the Agronomy Department of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster.

J. C. Hedges, '12, is manager of a creamery at New Martinsburg, W. Va.

Mr. C. Ebright, Ex. '08, '09, lives on a farm near Shreve, Ohio. Mr. Ebright is a breeder of fancy Berkshires.

L. L. Hellar, '12, of the U. S. Department of Animal Husbandry, has been traveling for the interest of that department in the south.

George Dix, a special student, '09, '10, is a breeder of Percheron horses near Delaware, Ohio.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS ON
CONTEMPORARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Prof. Henry W. Vaughan is being much sought after as a writer by the live stock and agricultural papers. During the past summer he has written considerable for the Breeder's Gazette, principally on various phases of breeding. His articles are full of thought. They are clear, concise and direct. Prof. Vaughan also has been hitting at some of the old but foolish notions regarding breeding, sex inheritance, etc. Hence he has stirred up quite a bit of discussion in the live stock papers.

Alfalfa, Queen of the Corn Belt, was very ably handled by Glenn G. Hayes in the August number of Better Farming. This old yet ever new and interesting subject was treated fully by Mr. Hayes in all of its phases—including preparation of seed bed, sowing, harvesting, feeding, etc. Mr. Hayes was formerly Business Manager of The Agricultural Student. He is now Managing Editor of Better Farming.

The Mission of the County Experiment Farm is the subject of a timely article by Chas. McIntire in the Aug. 9 issue of The Ohio Farmer. Mr. McIntire is in charge of the western division of the Ohio County Experiment Farms and certainly is well qualified to state the real mission of the County Farms. He tells of the work of the County Experiment Farms, what they are doing, and what they hope to do in the future. Read it.

The Farmer's Guide, published at Huntington, Ind., has taken on a new lease of life since Mr. T. L. Wheeler, former Extension Editor, has become its Editor. Mr. Wheeler is constantly improving the quality of the paper, both from the point of make-up and in the quality of reading material.

The Twentieth Century Farmer, beginning with August 2 number, has a series of Silo articles. They call them "The Truth About Silos." Read them and then reflect. They are worth studying now when we hear so much about the silo question.

The American Book Company has prepared a new Webster's secondary-school dictionary. It is an up-to-date book of convenient size and well adapted to student use. Price, \$1.50.

Conley's Nutrition and Diet. By Emma Conley, Director of Domestic Science, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis. This volume for secondary schools is devoted largely to a study of foods—their composition, structure, nutritive value, digestibility, and place in the diet—showing the particular foods which contain the various elements needed by the human body. The composition and functions of the human body are first taken up, followed by a classification of foods according to their elements; digestion; the nutritive and fuel value of foods—digestibility; the practical

value of balanced meals; suggestions for the planning of meals; and many specimen menus, with tables showing the quantity of food required for each person and the amount of each element contained in each food. In the latter part of the book, foods are taken up at

greater length in groups. Their composition and structure, nutritive value, digestibility, the effect produced by heat, and place in the diet, are brought out in a very helpful manner. American Book Co. Price, 60 cents, cloth.



Praise to God—the God of harvests—and to Him whose cattle are on a thousand hills. Let us go out and rejoice amid the sunshine, and the wheat stooping to the sickle and the barley to the scythe, and the certain assurance that the loaf never was cheaper than it shall be within the next six months, never the heart of labor more strengthened with abundance.

—William Howitt.

Secondary Agriculture

Devoted to the Interests of Agricultural Education in High and Common Schools

Once again we resume our school work for the year. The summer has passed rapidly and soon the bell will call us back to our studies, to our experiments—and may they be pleasant days that are before us. Many of the teachers of the state have been conducting experiments during the summer and they found it very profitable and interesting. They are facing the new year's work with increased knowledge and zeal. Many are the plans they have made. It will take time and patience to carry them all to fruition but better to plan too much than not to plan anything at all.

Plan your work so that it comes logically—the right thing at the right time.

Don't forget the field trips during the first few weeks of school. Better take your trips early and do the class work later. Anyway the pupils are not feeling like being confined too closely.

Many of the High Schools are having their fall Exhibitions and Fairs. Are you? Why not?

The Extension Department is always willing to help the High Schools and Grade Schools in any of their Fairs or Agricultural work. Write to them. They have both men and women who are very much interested in you and your work.

Is there a Boys' Judging Contest at the County or Local Fair this year? If not, resolve right now that there shall be one next year. There are at least ten Boys' Judging Contests this fall. Better arrange for a contest during the fall and winter at the Farmers' Institute.

A teacher of Agriculture tells us of the following incident which occurred in his class:

One of the brightest boys in the class appeared one morning without his usual faultless lesson. Not a word of the text did he seem to have read. Finally the teacher in desperation said: "Well, Thomas! You don't know your lesson at all this morning. What's the matter?"

"I couldn't help it," replied Thomas, disconsolately, "My father sat up till eleven o'clock last night reading my book and he wouldn't let me have it."

Did you ever notice the amount of printed space given in our daily newspapers, in our magazines and periodicals to a discussion of Agricultural Problems? Even a large percentage of the daily cartoons deal with some phase of country life. Recently there appeared in the Columbus Dispatch a series of articles by S. K. Mordis on "What is the Matter with Our Country Schools?" The newspaper is the mirror of public thought and it deals with problems that interest the people as a

whole. The Rural School problem and the problem of Agricultural Education is now well started on the way to a final solution. We think it is quite significant—a herald of a new era—when a newspaper gets away from the sensational and devotes pages to a discussion of the Rural School Problem.

Agriculture is the basis of all industry. It is essential that the boys and girls of our large cities be taught agriculture even though they do not take up that line of work, for they must be in sympathy with their country cousins. Perfect understanding between the city man and country man will bring happiness and prosperity to both.

In the country and town schools the study of agriculture and domestic science should be even more emphasized than in the city. The unruralized high school in a rural environment is a barrier to effective progress in that community. Not more Greek and Latin is needed, but a genuine interest in nature and nature's products. If the community would become interested in their schools and co-operate with their teachers much could be done to ruralize the high school. Samples of corn, wheat, oats, apples, plums, tomatoes, potatoes, etc., might be brought to the high school to increase interest in proper farming and gardening methods and to fill the younger generation with ambition along agricultural lines. Then we will have the ruralized high school, which will be performing a positive service to its community and will be training up men and women for a larger and more useful citizenship.

A publication is available on "How to Prepare Forestry Exhibits for Public Schools." Write to the Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

TREE PLANTING ON PUBLIC SCHOOL GROUNDS.

By Edmund Seerest.

Since the law relative to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of Ohio has become effective the Experiment Station has received numerous requests from teachers and superintendents for information in regard to forestry. Especially have these requests touched upon the matter of trees for planting on school grounds and exhibits of wood and herbarium specimens.

The Station is prepared to distribute seedling trees to high schools and centralized schools in accordance with certain restrictions regarding their care and disposition. This work is intended to be educational, in that it shall embrace as many operations as practicable, from the growing of the seedling to the final operation of transplanting in permanent location. The Station will not distribute trees of proper size for transplanting. In the case of evergreen or coniferous species, one or two year old seedlings will be available; likewise certain hardwoods, such as oak, yellow poplar, maple, etc of one year's growth may be had. It will be necessary therefore that the schools wishing trees shall provide suitable nursery areas in which they may be grown to transplant size. A space approximately one rod square will amply support four hundred trees in nursery rows until they are large enough to transplant. It is necessary that they be given proper culture during the nursery stage. This work can be done by the pupils. Where sufficient space on the school grounds is available the operations may be carried still further than the nursery stage and the mere transplanting of individual shade or ornamental specimens. A dozen or more

trees may be planted in groups or plots, and thus demonstrate forestry value of the species, as well as the ornamental. This scheme is being carried out

by a centralized school under the Station's direction, and is one in which much good to forestry in general will result, besides the educational value to the pupils.



The first regular High School Agricultural Laboratory built in the State. Built at Vernon Centralized School, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1907, by J. E. Boetticher and students. This assertion is based on the authority of the state school inspector at that time. Mr. Boetticher is at present a teacher of agriculture in Wooster High School, a school noted for its agricultural department. Mr. Boetticher is an ex-student of the Ohio State University.

OHIO BIRD STUDY.

A certain teacher of the sixth grade in one of our small Ohio cities has been devoting a little time each day to the study of birds. Under her guidance all the pupils have become enthusiastic bird lovers and their attitude toward birds has been—in many cases—completely revolutionized. A prize was offered to the one who was able to see and identify the largest number of birds. A record was kept by each one of the time and place the bird was seen. The winner of the prize—a girl—identified 103 birds. In her own neighborhood this girl is an authority on birds, and every time a new bird is seen she is asked its name. She has two brothers in college and even they come to her for information concerning birds, although they are supposed to know all about nature and nature study.

This is a brief account of what one teacher has been doing with bird study and the striking results in the life of one little girl. All the other pupils were just as interested as the winner of the contest, thus proving that this one instance was not a sporadic success.

Almost any teacher can be just as successful in this line of work. The pupils respond readily to any suggestions regarding birds, in fact, many of them are deeply interested in birds even before the teacher has mentioned the subject, and already know with Whittier's "Barefoot Boy":

"How the robin feeds her young.

How the oriole's nest is hung."

But yet many others need be awakened to the joy of being on intimate terms with birds, and to the necessity of protecting our feathered friends.

All the equipment necessary is a bird guide. Chester K. Reeds "Land Birds East of the Rockies" will be very ex-

cellent for purposes of identification. This is a small book that can be obtained for a very reasonable price. It can readily be carried in the pocket and contains over 200 colored plates of birds with their corresponding descriptions. Bulletin No. 250, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, on "Some Ohio Birds," contains a very complete list, with descriptions of all land birds found in the state. Many other more expensive bird guides may be purchased, but the two will be found very satisfactory.

One of the worst enemies the birds have is the small boy—the boy who has not been taught to love and protect them. The writer well remembers how the boys of his neighborhood used to make collections of bird eggs. Each boy had his own private collection and sometimes as many as 50 or 75 eggs were in his possession. They had a vague notion that the eggs might be used for "scientific purposes," or that they might be sold and somehow bring a fortune to the owner. By means of these egg collections and the air gun the boys did enormous damage among the birds of the community. And they were not to be held responsible, for they were not taught any better.

All of our high and common schools are equipped for manual training. A very interesting and useful exercise would be the building of bird houses. Some of our manual training departments have already been doing this. Boys will be very eager to build small homes for birds and they may design either a plain or a very elaborate structure. Wrens, chickadees, and bluebirds will build in such houses. Care should be taken to place the homes out of reach of cats and to make the door so small that only the owner of the house may enter and thus the pestiferous

English sparrow may be excluded. Purple martins like to build in the open and their home should be placed 15 to 20 feet above the ground and upon poles firmly fastened at the bottom. The martins live in colonies and hence a modern bird flat should be provided for them with many stories, each containing several homes. The sparrows persistently try to drive the martins away, but if a strong colony is established the martins will be able to protect themselves.

Our native American birds are the most valuable asset the agriculturalist possesses. Their decrease in the past few years has caused the increase of

swarms of insect enemies—the like of which our fathers never dreamed. If our birds continue to decrease and are destroyed, in a few years the trees will be stripped of their foliage and crops cannot be raised. It is imperative for us all that our native birds be protected.

“The greatest stimulus that can be given to bird protection is the proper training of school children,” says Bulletin No. 250. It is not a question of like or dislike or a matter of opinion, but the DUTY of every Ohio teacher to train our boys and girls to appreciate the economic value of birds, to study their habits and to protect and befriend them whenever possible.



THE RESULT OF CAREFUL STUDY, TESTING, AND CULTIVATING.

WITH THE BREEDER

NOTES OF INTEREST AMONG THE FLOCKS AND HERDS

The Animal Husbandry Department secured a very desirable cow and bull calf at the D. R. Hanna sale of Short Horns. Ruth Rustic and a calf by Villager were purchased. The calf is a full brother to the calf that topped the Hanna sale one year ago at \$1,000.

How some fine dairy stock can be developed under ordinary conditions is shown by the record of Lothian Maggie De Kol, one of a number of excellent Holstein cows owned by Alexander Watt of Novelty, Geauga County, Ohio. At six months she has produced 16,633 pounds of milk, a record for milk-production which, for that length of time, exceeds that of Banostine Belle De Kol, champion cow of the breed. Mr. Watt is a Scotchman, who by his knowledge of pedigrees and good feeding has built up a herd of high producers upon an ordinary farm. If nothing unforeseen happens Lothian Maggie De Kol will have made an exceptional record at the end of her yearly test.

A unique event of more than passing interest occurred at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 12-16. Professor Jesse Beery of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, gave a five day exhibition of his methods of training and handling all kinds and classes of horses. This event was especially given for the benefit of Professor Beery's students of which he has 30,000. There were more than 10,000 of them present

besides thousands of other visitors.

The entire gamut of horse nature and habits was run during the course of exhibitions and Beery's system of equine psychology and method of taming and rendering them susceptible to human influence was explained to the large audience present. Prof. Beery is one of the most noted horse trainers living at the present time.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will be given in premiums for racing alone at the Panama Exposition during 1915. Four stakes for \$20,000 each, for both pacers and trotters, will be among the attractive features at the Exposition. These, with but two exceptions, will be the richest stakes ever given on the harness turf.

D. O. Lively is at the head of the live stock department and he is leaving nothing undone to insure the success of the live stock side of the Exposition.

An important Ohio transaction in Shires was the purchase of nine stallions and mares by H. W. Wilson, of Fayette Co., from Donald R. Acklin, of Wood Co. The stallions and four aged mares had been selected by Mr. Acklin as the foundation of a stud after careful inspection of English breeding establishments. Along with them go three yearling colts of fine type and breeding.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is establishing a small but select stud

of Percherons on its farm in Maryland. The stud now comprises eighty-five mares and some young stock. The Department recently purchased the Percheron stallion, Insolant, a tried sire of correct individuality.

New Holstein Record.

Dan Dimmick & Bro., of Geauga Co., continue to smash world's records. This time Maplecrest Pontiac Girl comes to the front with a new record of 21.45 lbs. of butter fat at 8 months after calving. She has a world's record as a 4-year-old of 22,759.5 lbs. milk. Her butter fat record of 889.18 lbs. is exceeded only by that of Daisy Grace De Kol, owned and bred on the same farm.

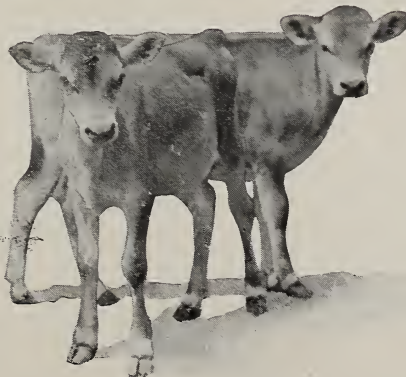
D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, closed out his entire herd at Chicago, July 29-30. He is going to make a change in farming operations and this necessitated a dispersion of his Short Horns. The fact that this herd has given to the breed so many prize winning show animals is evidence of their value and superior

breeding. The average price was \$305 for 105 head. Villager topped the sale at \$3,550.

Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, O., recently sold to Dr. Emery, Eldora, Ia., twenty head of cows and heifers mostly of extra good breeding and outstanding merit. They include some of the best specimens of the Scotch families. With them went Count Avondale, brother to the grand champion, Count Avon. He sold for \$2,000.

Mr. O. C. Barber, owner of the Anna Dean Farms of Barberton, Ohio, is importing a fine bunch of Guernsey cows and heifers. He has 102 head now in quarantine at Athena, N. J. They will arrive on his farms about Sept. 10. Mr. Barber now has the largest Guernsey herd in the world and the finest test barn that has ever been built.

Governor Cox recently purchased two fine Guernsey cows from Mr. Baker's herd at Gates Mills, Ohio.



THEY KNOW THEIR MASTER'S CALL.



September News Notes

Visitors to the Ohio State Fair are cordially invited to visit the University during their stay in Columbus. Guides will be stationed in the buildings to direct and explain.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new botany and zoology building which was started late in April. Plans for the work of the department which will occupy this building include the making of a lake in the natural hollow adjoining, where aquatic plants and animals can be raised to be used in the laboratories. The state archaeological building at the University entrance which has been in the course of construction for more than a year is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

The Secretary of Agriculture announces the new plan of publication work of that Department. There has been an independent series of bulletins and circulars in each of the thirteen publishing Bureaus, Divisions, and Offices of the Department. These have been discontinued and will be superseded by the Journal of Research for printing scientific and technical matter, and by a Departmental series of bulletins, written in popular language for selected and general distribution. By this plan the confusion that has re-

sulted from the multiplicity of series of publications will be avoided, and the saving of a considerable sum will annually be effected.

The series of Farmers' Bulletins will be continued. The object of these bulletins is to tell the people how to do important things. The bulletins will contain practical, concise, and specific and constructional statements with regard to matters relating to farming, stock raising, fruit growing, etc. Under the new plan the bulletins will be reduced in size from 16 to 20 pages, and will deal particularly with conditions in restricted sections, rather than attempt, as heretofore, to cover the entire country. Much of the information calling for immediate circulation will be issued hereafter in the form of statements to the press instead of being held back as heretofore for weeks until a bulletin could be printed and issued.

The University recently purchased 132 acres just west of the main portion of the farm. This will make between 300 and 400 acres of farm land now under cultivation. This is the fourth time it has been necessary to buy land since the original land grant in 1871.

The 25th Anniversary of C. E. Thorne's directorship at Ohio Experiment Station was celebrated at Woos-

ter, Ohio, June 20. It was a great day for everyone present. The speaking program consisted of addresses by Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, Gov. Cox, and Pres. Thompson. A. P. Sandles introduced the speakers. A banquet was held in the evening. It was an excellent opportunity to show appreciation of the work of an efficient servant.

Secy. A. P. Sandles is now securing films of Agricultural scenes to be shown at next winter's farmers' institutes. There will also be some photographic speeches in connection. By this means the farmer will be able to hear Pres. Wilson, editors, experts, etc., "speak" to them on agriculture.

Prof. F. R. Marshall, formerly with the Ohio College of Agriculture and last year with the University of California, is to have charge of promotion work relative to sheep husbandry with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. He will assume his duties this fall.

The trustees of Cornell University have finally yielded to Dean L. H. Bailey's repeated request that his resignation be accepted. Dr. Bailey has been a leader of agricultural education and progress in the nation for many years and his work has been such as to gain the highest esteem and respect of the public.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Prof. and Mrs. C. S. Plumb sailed Aug. 27 for Europe to spend a year abroad. They land at Trieste, Austria, and will spend much time at the stock shows of note in Europe. Professor Plumb will make a careful study of the pure bred stock in its native home. He has promised to write for various mag-

azines, including The Student. So we may expect to hear from him during the year.

What is considered a great disappointment by many in the fact that Prof. H. W. Vaughan will not be back at Ohio State this year. After arrangements were thought completed Prof. Vaughan decided not to accept the position tendered him as acting head of the Animal Husbandry Department. This necessarily called for some other arrangements and it resulted finally in Prof. Donald J. Kays becoming the acting head of the Animal Husbandry Department during Professor Plumb's absence.

Jas. R. Wiley, '13, of Purdue, has been secured as instructor in the Department. Mr. Wiley graduated last June and comes very highly recommended. We cordially welcome Mr. Wiley to Ohio State.

The Animal Husbandry Department will have some of the best stock for class room work this year that they ever had.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Old Horticultural Building has been torn down and work will soon start on the new building which will occupy the site of the one torn down. The contract calls for the new building to be completed by January 1, 1915. This necessitates making other arrangements for the department for the present. The class work will be done in the basement of Page Hall while the office of the department will be on the first floor. The pomology laboratory work will be done in Page Hall and some of the gardening laboratory work will be in the basement of Townshend

Hall. Of course this cripples the work more or less and much of the laboratory work will consist of trips to local gardens and orchards.

C. L. Long of last year's class will be student assistant in the department this year. Mr. Long will also do work on his Master's Degree.

The University gardens have done especially well the present season, the crops were good and the returns therefrom were very satisfactory.

It may be of interest to many to know that the old Horticultural building recently torn down formerly served as the headquarters for the Ohio Experiment Station before it was removed to Wooster.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

L. P. Bailey, of Tacoma, will assist in the dairy work at the Farmers' Institutes during the coming winter.

Prof. A. B. Graham was instructor at the Teachers' Institutes of Trumbull, Geauga and Stark Counties this fall.

The Farmers' Week was so successful last year that it will be repeated during the week of Feb. 2-6. Those who attended last year pronounced it one of the best and most profitable weeks of their life. The Extension Department is planning for all of the good things of last year and a number of new ones besides. It is planned to have some outside speakers here to help the regular speakers of the College.

There will be special courses for men, women, boys and girls along the lines in which they are particularly interested with trips to all points of in-

terest around Columbus. Persons interested should write to Prof. A. B. Graham, Extension Department, Ohio State University.

Professors McCall and Bachtell will hold about 70 Fertilizer mixing demonstrations during August and September. These are very instructive as the instructor goes directly to the farm and is thus enabled to help the people of each community solve their particular problems of soil fertility.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

The following are the 1912-13 dates of the Agricultural Extension Schools and the counties in which they will be held:

Nov. 17, 1912—Portage.

Nov. 24—Belmont, Fayette, Medina.

Dec. 1—Morgan, Logan, Stark.

Dec. 8—Fairfield, Auglaize, Noble.

Dec. 15—Guernsey, Hardin, Gallia.

Dec. 29—Columbiana, Green, Union.

Jan. 5, 1913—Lake, Miami, Montgomery.

Jan. 12—Williams, Hancock, Champaign.

Jan. 19—Fulton, Allen, Geauga.

Jan. 26—Harrison, Ross, Coshocton.

Feb. 2—Farmers' Week at the University.

Feb. 9—Erie, Clinton, Defiance.

Feb. 16—Mercer, Preble, Clark.

Feb. 23—Holmes, Seneca, Wayne.

March 2—Sandusky, Huron, Ashtabula.

March 9—Washington, Darke, Mahoning.

"Suggestions for the Dining Room" is the title of the June number of the Extension Bulletin. Mabel Miskimen and Josephine Mathews have produced one of the very best bulletins gotten out

for some time. The subject matter is presented in a clear and interesting manner and the subject is one of vital importance to all who desire to know the niceties of preparing and serving meals.

The September number of the Extension Bulletin will be written by M. A. Bachtell and will deal with the subject of "Liming." The bulletin will be distributed to all who apply for it to the Extension Department.

The Extension Department is ever seeking something new and novel yet helpful for the farmers of the state. This time it is in the nature of a Farmers' Fall Festival. Beginning the first of October several two day sessions will be held in southern Ohio along the Hocking Valley and K. & M. Railroads. Professors Cruickshank and Palmer will be in charge. There will be special talks on timely subjects relative to conditions in southern Ohio. At night there will be lantern slide lectures. The Department will also send the Fair exhibit so that farmers can see what is being done and what can be done with their soils and crops.

Last year only one or two counties had Boys' Judging Contests for boys under 16 years in connection with the local fair. This year ten counties will have such contests and several very desirable prizes will be given away. At North Randall the prize is a two hundred dollar Jersey cow. Professor Palmer has charge of these Judging Contests assisted by Gilbert Gusler of the Animal Husbandry Department and Donald Acklin of Perrysville.

The Counties having Boys' Judging Contests are Ashtabula, Coshocton, Defiance, Delaware, Forest City (North

Randall), Logan, Seneca, Shelby and Wyandott.

The new Chinese republic has established a department of agriculture and forestry. For a long time China had been pointed out as the most backward nation in forest work.

Sam Higginbottom, Ag. '10, is making fine progress at Allahabad, India. He has introduced modern agricultural methods on the fertile fields of that country that have made the natives gaze with awe and wonder at him. Many of them come for miles to see the wonderful crops he has been producing.

TOWNSHEND LITERARY SOCIETY.

Do you want to be an orator or debator? Then come out and cultivate your talent. Get into the game. Be a booster. The society needs you—maybe you need it. Help to make the agriculturist's literary society the greatest on the campus. Visitors are always welcomed.

The Dairy Department has received a special appropriation for carrying on advanced Registry work. Miss Nora Peck will have direct charge of this work.

The Dairy Department is in charge of the dairy exhibit in the Dairy Building at the State Fair. The latest apparatus and best method of handling dairy products are being demonstrated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

All loyal "Ags" should belong to the one organization representing the whole college. Last year some of the leading agriculturists addressed the society. Watch for the first meeting and be there.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The Dairy Department is installing a new De Laval Milk Clarifier. This is another step in the production of pure market milk. The Department is arranging their equipment so as to pasteurize, clarify and separate the milk without handling it at all by hand.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

While this society means most to the students of Horticulture, all students in the college are invited to join. It may mean as much to you. Try it.

Mr. A. E. Smith, of the Paulding County Experiment Farm, took charge of the University Farm the first of September.

Owing to the fact that Dean Price's time will be very much taken up with the Agricultural Commission, he will have a secretary in his office. Mr. V. C. Smith, '12, is the new secretary.

SADDLE AND SIRLOIN CLUB.

All those interested in Animal Husbandry should support the club this year. Each spring the club holds a horse show which has met with great success and favor. This is only one of the great features of the club.

Mr. Thomas D. Phillips has been managing the University Farm since Mr. Wheelock accepted his position in Arkansas.

Prof. Vivian has returned to duty after a year's tour around the world. He has spent this time in studying agricultural conditions of Europe and Asia with a view of seeing their problems of soil fertility. He also spent some time at Allahabad Missionary College and Canton Christian College. During his travels he has seen the extremes of agricultural conditions and has taken many pictures of foreign scenes. We are very glad, indeed, to have Prof. Vivian back with us once more.



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It co-operates with the Church and all other uplifting social agencies of the city, exerting its influence from the center of the Campus outward to meet their influences bearing inward upon the student body from without.

NOTE—The last year was the best year in the history of the Y. M. C. A. It is the students' organization and stands ready to help him at every turn. Every new man coming to the University should call at the offices in Ohio Union and there he will find men ready to help him in any way that he needs help. Men, don't be afraid to stand for those things you stood for back home. You will find many men here standing for them—and they are not the losers, either.—Ed.

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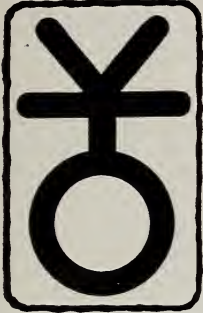
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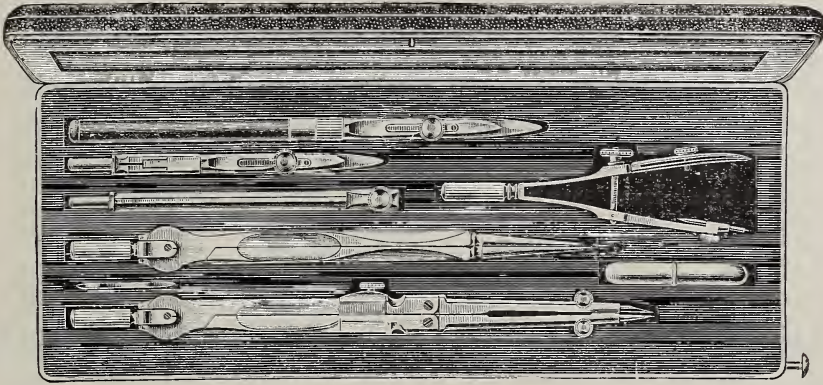
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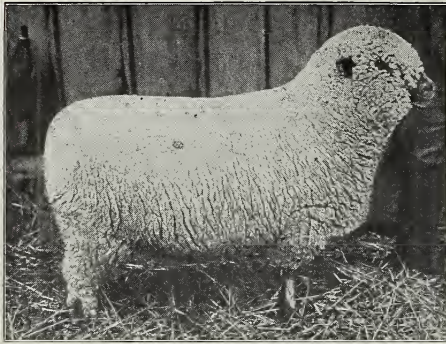
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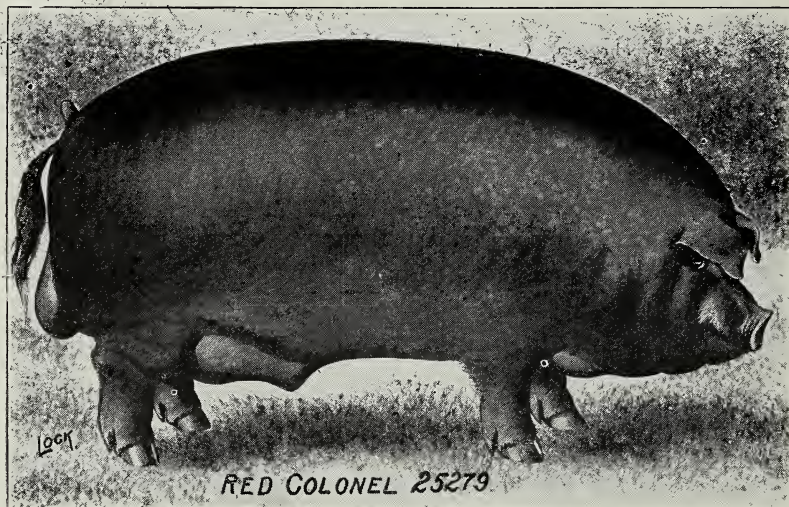
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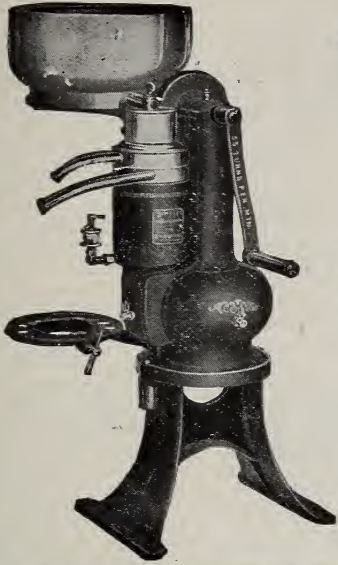
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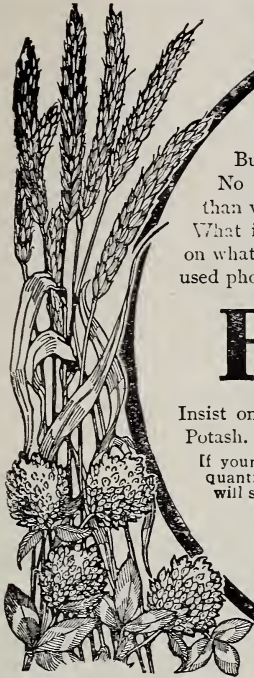
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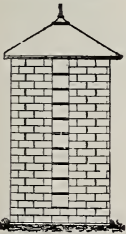
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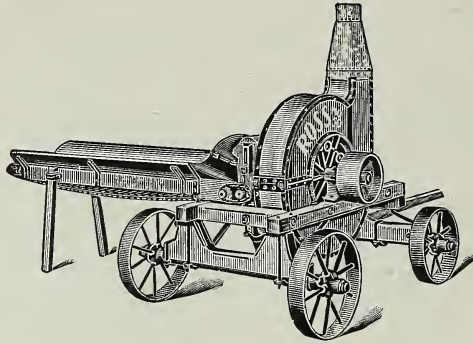
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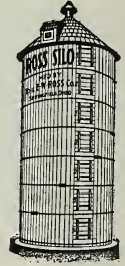
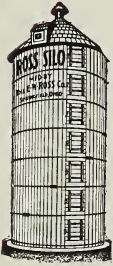
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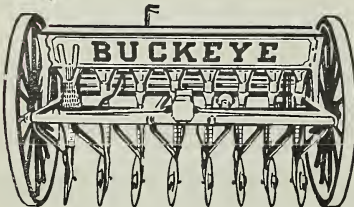


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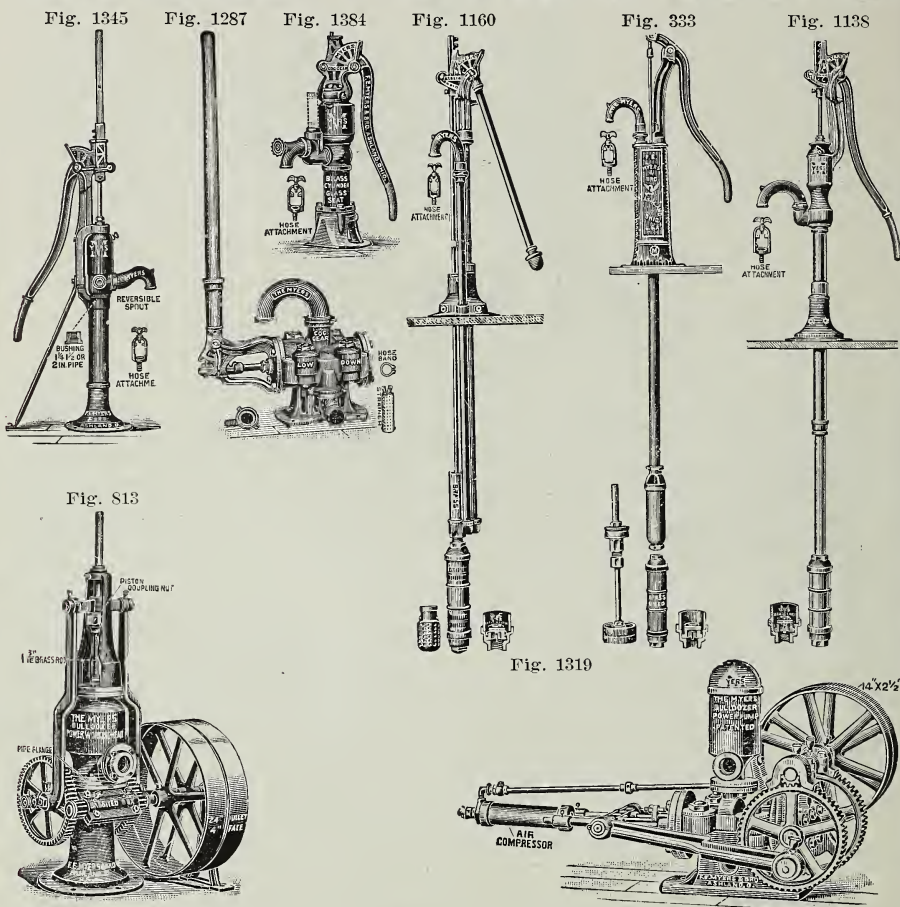


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